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OLYMPIC PODIUM

Dancing a Hot Tune on the Ice

Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko of Russia, who swept all three disciplines, won the gold medal in ice dancing Monday night with a steamy program set to music by Bach. French stars Isabelle and Paul Duchesnay, considered the world's best free dancers, didn't win even that portion of the competition. The Duchesnays got the silver medal. Maia Usova and Alexander Zhulin of Russia were third.



Gunda Niemann: Easily.

Niemann's 2d

Flu knocked out three speedskaters Monday, but neither bug nor blade came close to Gunda Niemann as she won the 5,000-meter race and her second gold at the Games. Germans swept the three medals. The chief medical officer of the Games said the flu appeared to be isolated rather than epidemic, adding, "We are not aware of any problem with the athletes at the moment."

Smetanina: Still Going Like 40

Twelve days before her 40th birthday, Raisa Smetanina of Russia got her 10th Olympic medal, breaking the record she had shared with the Swedish cross-country skier Sixten Jernberg when she skied the second lap of the women's 20-kilometer relay race. Will there be more? Said a Russian journalist: "I asked her if she was going to be at the next Olympics and she said 'No, no, no.' But then she told me that at Lake Placid, too."

Olympic report: Pages 18 and 19



Mourners grieving as the coffin of Sheikh Abbas Musawi, who died in an Israeli helicopter raid, was carried through a mosque in Beirut on Monday.

Mideast Fighting Widens After Sheikh's Killing

By Clyde Haberman

JERUSALEM — Israeli forces and Muslim fighters supported by the Lebanese Army traded rocket and artillery fire in southern Lebanon on Monday as violence spread in the Middle East following Israel's assassination of the Lebanese Shiite leader, Sheikh Abbas Musawi.

Palestinians and Lebanese were killed in brutal attacks and counterattacks. The dominant short-term concern is that the violence might undermine the Middle East peace talks, which are scheduled to resume in Washington on Feb. 24.

But there was no sign Monday that any of the central parties — Israel, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and the Palestinians — had had a change of heart about going to Washington, even though some Palestinian delegates were said to be recommending a boycott.

Government leaders in Jerusalem warned that Israel would strike back if attacked, and the armed forces chief of staff, Lieutenant General Ehud Barak, was quoted on Israeli radio as saying that if the enemy rocket barrage did not stop at the Lebanese border, "the aggressors will pay a heavy price."



Goalie Mariusz Kleca stopped Peter Draisaitl, but Germany beat Poland, 4-0, before Sweden tied the United States, 3-3.

Kiosk

U.S. Killer Gets 15 Life Terms

MILWAUKEE (Combined Dispatches) — A judge on Monday sentenced Jeffrey L. Dahmer, 31, the serial killer whose insanity plea was rejected by a jury here, to consecutive life prison terms for each of 15 murders. There is no possibility of parole.

The sentencing hearing for the man who confessed to mutilation, dismemberment and cannibalism included tearful, angry statements from family members of several of the victims. (Reuters, AP)

General News

Eduard Shevardnadze is set for another plunge into Georgian politics. Page 3.

Style

Jean-Paul Goude, the Pygmalion of the video age. Page 8.

Business/Finance

Oil prices tumbled nearly \$1 a barrel on disappointment over OPEC's accord. Page 13.

Arab Banking Corp. has lifted its stake in Ferrier SA to 1.6 percent. Page 14.

Crossword Page 8.

Weather Page 2.

The Seven Deadly Scenarios

Pentagon Plans for Theoretical, but Costly, Emergencies

By Patrick E. Tyler

WASHINGTON — In its first detailed military planning for the post-Cold War era, the Pentagon envisions seven scenarios for potential foreign conflicts that could draw U.S. forces into combat over the next 10 years, according to internal Pentagon documents.

Maintaining forces capable of fighting and winning one or more of the seven scenarios outlined in the documents would require a robust level of defense spending into the next century.

The classified documents indicate that the leadership of the Defense Department has instructed the military chiefs to request forces and weapons sufficient to fight large regional wars — in two scenarios, against Iraq and North Korea, and in a third scenario, against both countries at the same time.

A fourth scenario envisions a major military campaign in Europe to prevent a resurgent Russia from pursuing expansionist aims.

In the fifth and sixth scenarios, the document says the United States should be prepared to respond to such contingencies as a military coup in the Philippines that endangers the 5,000 Americans living there, or a "narco-terrorist" plot against the government of Panama that threatens access to the Panama Canal, requiring a Marine amphibious invasion and an airborne assault.

In a seventh scenario, the documents call for a strategy to deter the re-emergence later in this decade of a global "adversarial rival" or "international coalition with an aggressive expansionist security policy."

See PLAN, Page 4

A Taste for Political Candor

By Maureen Dowd

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — For many years now, Americans have turned away from root canal politics. They did not want to be told to eat their peas, tighten their belts or pull up their socks.

for sugar-coated promises and economic siren songs. In polls and interviews, voters say they are ready for something new in politics: the truth. They say they want leaders with candor, not leaders who pander.

"I don't want any sweet talk," said Donna Ash, the owner of W.H. Ash and Daughter Antiques in Goffstown, New Hampshire. "We have tried all the easy solutions. They don't work. We need to spend money and save it, too. And we need somebody courageous."

Like her father, Ms. Ash is a lifelong Republican who voted for George Bush. She says they are both

owner of W.H. Ash and Daughter Antiques in Goffstown, New Hampshire. "We have tried all the easy solutions. They don't work. We need to spend money and save it, too. And we need somebody courageous."

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See PRIMARY, Page 4



STRIKE IN BUCHAREST — Somali refugees in Bucharest on Monday as they began a weeklong hunger strike. More than 200 are seeking asylum in Romania.

Russians Enlist Wall Street Help

The fall of communism came full circle on Monday with the announcement that Russia had embraced the ultimate in capitalism by hiring a Wall Street investment bank.

Russia is turning to the big business citadel to defend its interests in negotiating business deals and creating "a new image of Russia for foreign investors," said Leonid Grigoriev, a deputy economics minister, in announcing the deal with Goldman Sachs & Co.

Lenin said that "any cook should be able to run the country." But now, Mr. Grigoriev acknowledged, "we need teachers in practical things."

In a sign that the Russians are learning fast, Goldman Sachs will be paid a commission linked to profits. (Page 13)

Resilient Dollar Resists Sales by U.S. and Japan

By Tom Redburn

Despite central bank intervention in Tokyo designed to keep the dollar from rising against the Japanese yen, the U.S. currency is buoyed by forces that are likely to propel it higher, analysts said Monday.

The dollar's recently renewed strength, driven by expectations of a revival of modest growth in the United States as economic performance is sagging in Europe and Japan, was bolstered Monday by indications from the Bundesbank that the German economy may be headed for further trouble. (Page 13)

The U.S. economy, despite all the doom and gloom, appears to be coming up slowly, while Germany and Japan are heading down," said Richard O'Brien, chief economist at American Express Bank in London. "As these forces collide, the exchange rate is taking all the heat."

In a day marked by thin trading due to a market-closing holiday in the United States, the dollar was knocked down early when the Bank of Japan, acting in conjunction with the U.S. Federal Reserve, sold dollars in the Tokyo market to push the currency under 127 yen.

The central banks were following through on a warning last week by Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata that Japan did not want any further weakening of the yen that might contribute to widening its politically sensitive trade surplus with the United States. On Monday, Mr. Hata threatened further interventions "if currency

See DOLLAR, Page 15

Ireland's Denial of U.K. Abortion to Girl in Rape Case Stirs Anger

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service

LONDON — The case of a 14-year-old Irish girl barred from traveling to England to obtain an abortion after allegedly having been raped has inflamed an angry international debate over how far judges and officials in Ireland can go in enforcing the nation's explicit prohibition against abortion.

The demonstrators argue that the action of Irish courts and government officials not only raises troubling questions about the recourse of rape victims who become pregnant, but also directly interferes with the right of Irish citizens to travel freely outside their country.

Human-rights groups contend that Ireland, as a member of the European Community, is legally bound to allow its citizens to travel outside Ireland to obtain services that are legally available in other EC nations.

Pregnant women wishing to exercise their right to free movement fall within the sphere of Community competence," said Deirdre Curtin, a specialist on European law at the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands, who analyzed the case in The Irish Times.

Under an amendment to Ireland's Constitution, adopted as a result of a referendum in 1983, abortion is banned within the Irish Republic, except in some cases in which the life of the mother may be endangered.

Questions regarding abortion and divorce historically have provoked sharp and often emotional debate in mostly Catholic Ireland.

Details of the girl's case have been argued in secrecy before the courts in recent days, and it is not known how advanced her pregnancy is. Irish officials involved in the matter have refused to comment, but the minister of health was quoted in a Dublin newspaper over the weekend as saying that the girl should be persuaded "that the baby should be born and then adopted."

Also, according to Monday's issue of The Irish Times, 75 to 100 people gathered Saturday outside the Irish Consulate in New York to protest the decision in Dublin.

Among other things, the debate has focused attention on a well-known but seldom acknowledged recourse among Irish women, who for years have been traveling to England to obtain abortions.

Because of Ireland's strict anti-abortion law, an estimated 4,000 women crossed the Irish Sea last year to obtain legal abortions in England and Wales, under the terms of Britain's 1967 Abortion Act. An additional 1,800 women from Northern Ireland traveled to England for abortions, since the British Abortion Act does not extend to

Northern Ireland, even though it is a province of Britain.

About 180,000 legal abortions were performed last year in England and Wales, according to British government statistics.

The case has proved a dilemma for Prime Minister Albert Reynolds, who has been in office less than a week. His government became entangled in the issue when Attorney General Harry Whelehan acted independently last week to obtain a temporary injunction from the High Court barring the girl from traveling to England for the abortion.

The court affirmed the earlier injunction Monday.

Mr. Whelehan became aware of the case when the girl's parents called the Irish police to ensure that the abortion would not destroy

See ABORTION, Page 4

# Ukraine Pressures Moscow on Jet Crews

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Leonid M. Kravchuk on Monday called his Russian counterpart, Boris N. Yeltsin, calling the defection of six bomber crews from Ukraine to Russia "a hijacking" and demanding the return of the pilots, their jets and the regimental banner they took with them.

Mr. Kravchuk's angry message underlined the continuing tensions between the two largest republics of the former Soviet Union over the issue of dividing the armed forces. Ukraine has declared its intention of forming its own military and of claiming forces on its territory; Russia says those forces belong to it or the Commonwealth of Independent States, the loose alliance that has taken the place of the Soviet Union.

The two republics, which have been jousting for control of the Black Sea Fleet, widened the dispute Monday to include a strategic air division based near Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, according to Russian and Ukrainian news reports.

The commander of the unit declared his loyalty to Ukraine, was dismissed by the Commonwealth air force commander in Moscow and was promptly reinstated by Mr. Kravchuk, the reports said.

Ukraine has demanded that military personnel based on its territory swear an oath of allegiance or request a transfer to some other republic.

Former Soviet generals based in Moscow have demanded with equal vehemence that the officers maintain their loyalty to the "Commonwealth armed forces" — which are the Soviet armed forces under the uncertain control of the newly independent republics of the former Soviet Union.

The defection of the six bomber crews last week appears to be the most dramatic reflection thus far of officers' discomfort with this war of oaths, although the pilots themselves have yet to speak publicly.

According to press reports, six SU-24 long-range bombers took off from Starokostyantyniv in western Ukraine without weapons, but with their regimental banner, on Wednesday and landed in Smolensk. The next day, they flew to an airfield near Moscow, where they were greeted by General Pyotr Demekin, commander of Commonwealth's air force.

The newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda quoted the general as saying, "I would think when officers, together with their unit banner and their military equipment, leave their unit, this is serious."

Investia on Monday called the crews' action "a dangerous precedent."

"The army begins to be tempted to become an independent political force," the newspaper said.

In his cable to Mr. Yeltsin, Mr. Kravchuk called the "hijacking" and "theft" of the banner "a crime which is in conflict with current international agreements and Ukrainian law."

Mr. Kravchuk asked that Mr. Yeltsin make "a political and legal assessment of these illegal acts" and to take measures to return the crews, the planes and the banner.

**A Reminder of Imperialism**  
HONG KONG — China is to preserve Shamian Island, a historic Western quarter in the southern city of Guangzhou, to promote public awareness of 19th-century imperialism, the China News Service said Monday.



Leonid M. Kravchuk, the Ukrainian president, who accused Russia of "hijacking" six SU-24 crews.

# Ex-Stasi Leader Is Suicidal, Lawyer Tells Trial Judge

Readers

BERLIN — Lawyers for Erich Mielke, the former chief of the Stasi, the East German secret police, said Monday that his trial for two murders in 1931 should be scrapped because he is partially senile and contemplating suicide.

Mr. Mielke, 84, who commanded the Stasi for 32 years, went on trial in a Berlin court on Feb. 10.

Gerd Graubner, a defense attorney, told the judge that the trial should be canceled because Mr. Mielke was in frail health — he had to be carried into the courtroom — and leaning toward suicide.

"He displays suicidal tendencies," Mr. Graubner said. "The doctors have found periodic confusion and senility."

"The collapse of the world perspective he was used to for decades has totally overwhelmed him," Mr. Graubner added. "He is in no condition to follow his trial and defend himself."

Mr. Mielke interrupted his attorney at one point and said: "I don't understand a word. What's going on?"

Judge Theodor Seidel reserved a ruling on Mr. Graubner's motion.

Mr. Mielke, who was perhaps the most reviled agent of East German repression, is accused of killing two policemen outside Communist Party headquarters in Berlin in 1931, when he was a young Communist militant.

He also faces charges relating to human rights abuses, vote rigging and embezzlement perpetrated in the former East Germany.

But prosecutors held the murder trial first because they considered the evidence strongest and hoped to blurt criticism that East Germany's former leaders had been dodging justice through legal complications or ill health.

Several medical examinations have declared Mr. Mielke unfit for trial. But prosecutors persuaded court authorities that his apparent senility and depression were an act to avoid justice.

# Latin America Beckons to Skilled East Europeans

By James Brooke  
New York Times Service

CARACAS — With an economic boom coming after a brain drain, several South American countries are turning to the economic rubble of Russia and Eastern Europe to find skilled workers.

Recalling earlier waves of European immigration to South America, governments are dusting off a recruiting pitch that was successful in the past: warm weather, economic opportunity and a fresh start in the New World.

"Let's say I'm an East German," said a businessman who made his fortune after coming here from Czechoslovakia after World War II. "I've lost my job; I'm fed up with the cold weather; I'm looking for new horizons. Why not Venezuela?"

But experts say that the breakup of communism may not be South America's newest El Dorado. Skilled workers and money have fled this continent for a decade. The recent failed coup here underlined the region's volatility.

"The golden dream of this labor force is

first Western Europe, then the United States, then Australia and finally Latin America," said Jorge Mora, a Spaniard who represents the International Organization for Migration, a multilateral agency.

Plans to attract East Europeans are most advanced in Venezuela. With the state oil company starting a six-year, \$48 billion expansion, Venezuela faces a skills shortage. Newspapers write of attracting 50,000 technicians over five years through corporate and embassy recruiting.

The selective immigration project is under way. President Carlos Andrés Pérez said, echoing advisers' predictions that the first emigrants will arrive this year.

In mid-January, President Carlos Saúl Menem of Argentina presented a plan to admit 100,000 immigrants from the former Soviet Union. In a visit to Brussels on Friday, Mr. Menem said Argentina was willing to accept 300,000 immigrants.

The catch is that immigrants will be allowed in only if they bring \$20,000 a person — a fortune in the former Commu-

nist republics. The Argentine plan indicates that payment for those who have no money would come from the United States and Europe — which have yet to show enthusiasm for the idea.

In May, Chile's congress is to vote on a law that would ease immigration for East Europeans.

The law has a special clause on attracting Croats, apparently a bow to Chile's sizable Croatian community. Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay have also expressed interest in attracting skilled immigrants.

Response to the offers has generally been restrained, perhaps because there has not been a lot of international publicity on the issue.

In late January, however, Russian newspapers published Mr. Menem's proposal, bringing "hundreds of inquiries and lines" at Argentina's embassy in Moscow, an Argentine Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Buenos Aires.

According to an EC Commission poll published in January, 13 million East Eu-

ropeans are interested in immigrating to the West.

Chile, Argentina and Uruguay all lost many young professionals during the 1970s and '80s because of repressive military governments and stagnant economies. Venezuela, South America's largest oil exporter, mismanaged its economy so badly in the 1980s that living standards fell and tens of thousands of people left.

But today, Argentina, Chile and Venezuela share several traits — low inflation, rapidly expanding economies and confidence in the future.

There has been little public discussion of attracting new immigrants to Brazil. In the 1950s, 590,000 people immigrated to Brazil. But 630,000 Brazilians emigrated in the 1980s.

Today, Brazil is in its deepest recession in a decade, and proposals to attract East European technicians or professors are often attacked as a threat to the jobs of professional groups.

# Janio Quadros, Ex-Brazil President, Dies

The Associated Press

SAO PAULO — Former President Janio Quadros, 75, whose surprise resignation in 1961 spun Brazil toward a military dictatorship, died Sunday of kidney and lung failure and a hemorrhage, doctors said.

Mr. Quadros, an independent known for his eccentric traits, won the presidency in 1960 with a record number of votes.

Often carrying a broom, he promised to challenge political abuses and "sweep out corruption." Mr. Quadros also caused controversy by banning cockfighting and bikinis and awarding a medal to Ernesto (Che) Guevara, an Argentine who led the Cuban revolution alongside Fidel Castro.

In August 1961, after seven months in office, Mr. Quadros quit, apparently in a bid to have Congress beg him to return and grant him special powers to carry out tax and land reforms. But lawmakers simply accepted the resignation.

Mr. Quadros was replaced by his vice president, Joao Goulart, who created a constitutional reform to create a parliamentary system of government. The amendment was revoked in 1963, leading to the military coup the following year.

Andor Foldes, 78, Pianist, Gave Concerts Worldwide  
Andor Foldes, 78, the internationally renowned concert pianist, died Feb. 9 as the result of a fall in his apartment in Herrliberg, Switzerland.

In addition to performing all over Europe and the United States, Mr. Foldes gave concerts throughout Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

George MacBeth, a Poet and Broadcaster, Dies at 60  
TUAM, Ireland (AP) — George MacBeth, 60, a prolific poet, anthropologist and broadcaster, died Sunday after suffering from motor neuron disease, his family said.

From 1958 to 1976, Mr. Mac-

Beth was an influential champion of new verse through his BBC radio program, "Poet's Voice." He published 19 volumes of his own verse, the last titled "Trespassing" in 1991, and edited various anthologies. His nine published novels included "The Samurai" in 1975, "Anna's Book" in 1983 and "Another Love Story" in 1990.

Merton Y. Koplin, 71, an Emmy-winning TV producer who was a central figure in the quiz-show scandal of the 1950s, died Saturday in New York.

Tissahand, chief for at least 70 years of the Veddha tribe in Sri Lanka, which has been forced out of their forest homes and confined to two government settlements, where they preserve primitive ways, died Friday; he was believed to have been nearly 100.

The Earl of Southesk, 98, the oldest member of Britain's royal family and the oldest member of the house of Lords, died at his home in Scotland on Saturday.

# LEBANON: Fighting Spreads

(Continued from page 1)

post in Israel near the West Bank that killed three soldiers, including two recent Soviet emigres who had begun their military duty a few weeks earlier.

Israeli officials have blamed the mainstream Fatah faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization for the raid. They say that the three suspects they are hunting belong to an underground group called the Black Panthers, based in the West Bank town of Jenin.

In retaliation on Sunday, Israeli warplanes and helicopters struck at two Palestinian refugee camps in northern Lebanon, killing four people, including a woman and two children.

Hours later, in a carefully orchestrated raid that technically was unrelated to the earlier violence but nonetheless augmented it, Israeli helicopter gunships fired rockets on a convoy in which Sheikh Musawi was riding.

Israeli officials said that their forces had expected the sheikh to attend a meeting with other Hezbollah leaders in southern Lebanon, and then tracked his movements before striking.

In addition to the sheikh, the Israelis killed his wife and young son and several bodyguards.

Some Israeli officials said Monday that they regretted the death of the family members.

But there were no tears for the sheikh, who was regarded as a principal enemy and the architect of numerous Hezbollah assaults on the Israeli security zone and on Western interests.

"It's been a long time since Hezbollah and its leaders suffered such a strong blow," General Barak said. "I am thankful that he was hit."

# Bomb Seeks Aid Delay

Germany has urged the European Community to withhold aid earmarked for Lebanon as long as two German hostages remain in the hands of pro-Iranian kidnappers there, the Foreign Ministry said Monday, according to a Reuters report from Bonn.

A ministry spokesman, Hans Schumacher, said Bonn had asked the Community not to sign a protocol providing about 430 million in EC grants and loans.

"It is only natural that you cannot have normal relations with a country in which two Germans are being held hostage," Mr. Schumacher said.

Two relief workers, Thomas Kempton and Heinrich Ströbig, were kidnapped in May 1989 and are being held by relatives of two pro-Iranian Shiite Muslim brothers imprisoned in Germany for murder, hijacking and kidnapping.

The Germans are the last remaining Western hostages in Lebanon.

Mr. Schumacher declined to comment on what effect Israel's assassination of Sheikh Musawi might have on efforts to secure the release of the Germans.

# BAKER: Technology Institute for Jobless Scientists

(Continued from page 1)

biological and chemical weapons and missile delivery systems.

The three sponsors said the center would be seeking international support, including funding from foundations, academic and scientific institutions and other countries. It will look for commercial

contracts, as well. Germany's financial contribution was not specified but it pledged to push for backing from the European Community.

According to a senior State Department official, under conditions set down by Congress, the scientists would not be permitted to engage in military work and the United States would have to be satisfied that the work is not contributing to modernization of the Russian arsenal.

Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Baker also agreed that the United States would provide equipment to help with the safe transportation and storage of nuclear weapons. This will include 25 secure rail cars no longer used by the United States, and assistance in converting them to Russian track gauge.

In addition, the United States will provide 250 large containers for the safe transportation and storage of nuclear weapons and materials, with a promise to manufacture more if Russia wants them. Also included in the agreement are Kevlar "blankets" to protect weapons in transit from short-arm fire.

The senior State Department official said there had been an agreement in principle that some of the \$400 million authorized by Congress should be used for building new storage facilities in Russia that could hold the fissile material — uranium and plutonium — from dismantled nuclear weapons. Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Baker agreed to establish a working group to settle disagreements over how to accomplish this.

The former Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, had set a deadline of the year 2000 to dismantle tactical nuclear weapons and those under the strategic arms treaty and weapons already scheduled to be retired. But Russian officials recently told Reginald Bartholomew, undersecretary of state for international security affairs,

# Pentagon Speeds Steps to Combat Ozone Depletion

WASHINGTON — The Department of Defense, which uses millions of pounds of ozone-depleting chemicals each year in its weapons, plans to step up efforts to eliminate their use.

Under a policy that is to be announced soon, military contracting officers will be directed to take more aggressive steps to buy equipment that can be manufactured and maintained without using the ozone-depleting chemicals.

The Pentagon is also preparing to add technical experts to an existing project to rewrite thousands of specifications for the design, manufacture and maintenance of military hardware so that the chemicals will not be needed.

The military's use of ozone-depleting chemicals — especially halons, in fire-fighting equipment, and chlorofluorocarbons, in electronics — has come under criticism for years from national environmental groups.

Stephen Anderson, a researcher at the Environmental Protection Agency, said the Pentagon's standards were used by the armed forces of most of America's allies and in the manufacturing of consumer and industrial electronic equipment.

# Zaire Group Says 30 Died in March

KINSHASA, Zaire — Soldiers killed at least 30 people and wounded more than 100 when they fired on a democracy march led by priests over the weekend, the Zaire Human Rights League said Monday.

The United States and France joined Belgium, the former colonial power in Zaire, in condemning the killings as unjustified and calling for the prosecution of those responsible.

# Swiss Reject Ban on Animal Testing

PARIS (IHT) — Switzerland's leading pharmaceutical companies expressed relief Monday over the result of a national referendum that turned down a bid to curb animal experimentation.

Interpharma, which represents the country's three pharmaceutical groups, said that the vote on Sunday was "a clear indication of the commitment of the Swiss people to continue as a leading country in medical and biomedical research."

Voters in 22 of the 26 cantons rejected the proposal to tighten bureaucratic and popular control over experimentation. The manufacturers, who say experimentation already is well regulated, said the measure would have forced them to close laboratories in Switzerland. Nationwide, more than 56 percent of voters rejected the proposal.

# 2 More Jain Muslim Economic Club

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan joined three other Muslim ex-Soviet republics on Monday as new members of a regional economic club billed by Iran as the nucleus of an Islamic common market.

The two republics were admitted to the Economic Cooperation Organization, founded by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey 27 years ago, the Iranian press agency, IRNA, reported.

Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan joined the group at the Tehran opening of its first summit meeting on Sunday. Iran's president, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said Sunday that another former Soviet republic, Kazakhstan, would join the group soon. Kazakhstan, which is half Muslim, is a vast state bordering China.

# Commandos Kill 4 After Ulster Raid

BELFAST (Reuters) — Undercover British commandos shot and killed four suspected Irish Republican Army gunmen and wounded two after an abortive attack on a Northern Irish police station.

The police said the six men were fired upon after they used an armor-piercing machine gun Sunday on the police station in the County Tyrone town of Coalisland. They said that the gunmen were fleeing when they were trapped on the grounds of a nearby church by a commando team that included members of the Special Air Services.

Security sources said among the dead was Kevin Barry O'Donnell, who was freed last year in London after being cleared of gun-running charges.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Russia to Aid Senators on POW Issue

MOSCOW (AP) — Two U.S. senators said Monday that the Russian government had acknowledged that American deserters and possibly prisoners of war were brought to the Soviet Union after the Vietnam War but that there was no evidence any were still here.

At the end of their four-day visit to Moscow, the senators, John F. Kerry, a Massachusetts Democrat, and Robert C. Smith, a New Hampshire Republican, also said that Russian officials had agreed to open archives and share information on some of the 2,273 Americans missing in action in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The visit by the two leaders of the Senate's Select Committee on POW-MIA Affairs was prompted by allegations by a former KGB general, Oleg Kalugin, that the Soviet spy agency interrogated American POWs in Vietnam as late as 1978.

## Rebel Serb Ends Opposition to UN

BELGRADE (AP) — The rebel Serbian leader Milan Bubic said Monday that his militia would not oppose deployment of United Nations troops, apparently easing the last obstacle to one of the largest peace-keeping operations ever.

But Mr. Bubic, president of the self-proclaimed Serbian Republic of Krajina in western Croatia, warned of possible trouble if his troops were forced to disarm, as the UN plan requires.

His statement was made after weeks of intense pressure from former allies in Krajina and patrons in Belgrade to accept the plan. It calls for the deployment of about 13,000 UN peacekeepers from 31 countries, the largest such force fielded by the UN since its intervention in Congo in 1960 and '61.

## Manila Says 58 Die in Rebel Clashes

MANILA (AP) — At least 37 soldiers and 21 Communist rebels were killed in weekend clashes in the northern and southern Philippines, army spokesmen reported Monday.

In Manila, about 1,000 members of human rights groups backed by the Roman Catholic Church demonstrated near the Malacañang Palace, urging the government to stop the "total war" against the insurgents, because it victimized innocent civilians.

In the bloodiest single encounter, more than 150 guerrillas of the New People's Army, using mortars and machine guns, ambushed a 100-man army patrol in the southern Philippines on Saturday, killing 37 soldiers, including three officers. An army spokesman said 10 rebels had been killed.

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The two republics were admitted to the Economic Cooperation Organization, founded by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey 27 years ago, the Iranian press agency, IRNA, reported.

Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan joined the group at the Tehran opening of its first summit meeting on Sunday. Iran's president, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said Sunday that another former Soviet republic, Kazakhstan, would join the group soon. Kazakhstan, which is half Muslim, is a vast state bordering China.

## Commandos Kill 4 After Ulster Raid

BELFAST (Reuters) — Undercover British commandos shot and killed four suspected Irish Republican Army gunmen and wounded two after an abortive attack on a Northern Irish police station.

The police said the six men were fired upon after they used an armor-piercing machine gun Sunday on the police station in the County Tyrone town of Coalisland. They said that the gunmen were fleeing when they were trapped on the grounds of a nearby church by a commando team that included members of the Special Air Services.

Security sources said among the dead was Kevin Barry O'Donnell, who was freed last year in London after being cleared of gun-running charges.

## Swiss Reject Ban on Animal Testing

PARIS (IHT) — Switzerland's leading pharmaceutical companies expressed relief Monday over the result of a national referendum that turned down a bid to curb animal experimentation.

Interpharma, which represents the country's three pharmaceutical groups, said that the vote on Sunday was "a clear indication of the commitment of the Swiss people to continue as a leading country in medical and biomedical research."

Voters in 22 of the 26 cantons rejected the proposal to tighten bureaucratic and popular control over experimentation. The manufacturers, who say experimentation already is well regulated, said the measure would have forced them to close laboratories in Switzerland. Nationwide, more than 56 percent of voters rejected the proposal.

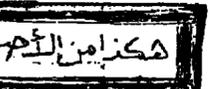
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# Shevardnadze, Not Resting on Laurels, Is Set to Plunge Back Into Georgian Politics

**By Michael Dobbs**  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In the West, Edward A. Shevardnadze is likely to be remembered as co-architect of the policies that ended the Cold War. In Russia, he is widely regarded as a champion of democracy, the political leader who resigned on principle because he sensed an approaching dictatorship.

With accomplishments like that, another politician might be tempted to spend more time with the grandchildren, write his memoirs and savor the plaudits of the international community. But the former foreign minister of the former Soviet Union is contemplating a political comeback in the one place

where his reputation is still shrouded in controversy — his own country, Georgia, independent once again after nearly two centuries of subordination to Moscow.

Until a few weeks ago, there seemed little likelihood that Mr. Shevardnadze, 64, could again play an important role in Georgia, where he was Communist Party leader from 1972 to 1985. Georgian nationalists led by President Zviad Gamsakhurdia depicted him as an enemy of Georgians, a Kremlin agent who once declared that "the sun rises not in the east, but in the north, in Russia."

But Mr. Shevardnadze's political prospects in Georgia, a country of 5.5 million people, have risen sharply since Mr. Gamsakhurdia was overthrown last month in an armed insurrection. The Military Council, which now wields power in Georgia, has indicated that it would welcome Mr. Shevardnadze's return.

Shortly after Mr. Gamsakhurdia fled Tbilisi, the Georgian capital, on Jan. 6, Mr. Shevardnadze issued a statement congratulating his fellow countrymen "on this victory."

"The forces that are loyal to the ideals of freedom and democracy have overcome the dictatorship," he declared. "The democratic revolution has triumphed." He was overlooking the fact that Mr. Gamsakhurdia won 87 percent of the vote in presidential elections in

May, as the first popularly elected president in Georgian history.

Mr. Shevardnadze, who heads a foreign policy research center in Moscow, said that he would not decline an invitation to return to Tbilisi to take part in the reconstruction of his homeland.

According to Dzhabar Ioseliani, a leading member of the Military Council, Mr. Shevardnadze is likely to return soon.

In a recent interview, Mr. Shevardnadze defended his record as Communist Party chief in Georgia, saying he had done all he could to soften the harshness of Moscow's rule and its economic experiments.

But he also acknowledged that he had made "serious mistakes" in

failings to oppose persecution of leading human rights campaigners, including Mr. Gamsakhurdia, by the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

"At that time, the only way I could have voiced my protest was through resigning," Mr. Shevardnadze said. "At that point, however, such a step would probably have had little effect. It was not in my power to change the practice, the system."

Although Mr. Shevardnadze has spent little time in Georgia since his transfer to Moscow in 1985, he has taken a close interest in Georgian affairs, maintaining a circle of Georgian advisers in Moscow.

According to Georgian journalists, leading members of the Military Council received moral and possibly financial support from former Communist politicians close to Mr. Shevardnadze. He denies knowing about the funding of the rebels who overthrew Mr. Gamsakhurdia but acknowledges that he has been in contact with their leaders.

In Tbilisi, Mr. Shevardnadze remains controversial. As economic chaos spreads, more Georgians are looking back to his period in office as a kind of golden age, when life was good as long as they did not get involved in politics. But a vocal minority continues to regard the former party boss as a traitor who sold his soul to the Kremlin.

"We remember Shevardnadze," said Neli Kabardze, a Gamsakhurdia supporter. "He beat our young people, locked up protesters. This is no democrat. Now he is trying to get back into power."

Mr. Gamsakhurdia, in comments after his overthrow, accused Mr. Shevardnadze of having masterminded what he called a "putsch" against him in an attempt to restore a Communist regime.

Military Council leaders say they hope to arrange elections by the end of this year in which all political parties will be allowed to take part. Mr. Shevardnadze has not said whether he plans to run in the elections, but he has accepted the post of honorary chairman of an umbrella group of opposition parties known as the Democratic Union.

One of the most persistent critics of Mr. Shevardnadze in Tbilisi is that he failed to do anything to prevent the execution of six young Georgians who tried to hijack a plane to the West in 1983. The hijackers justified their action by citing strict emigration laws that made it practically impossible to leave the country.

Questioned about the incident, Mr. Shevardnadze described the hijackers as "murderers" who had been justly sentenced under existing Soviet law after throwing a woman out of the plane.

"There are laws in any country," he said, "and I have always advocated the observance of laws, whether they are good or bad."

## Polish Finance Chief Quits in Policy Protest

**Warsaw** — The Polish finance minister, Karol Lutkowski, embarrassed the government on Monday by resigning just as Prime Minister Jan Olszewski presented his controversial economic program to the nation.

His decision was a clear vote of no-confidence in the new policy, which switches emphasis from the anti-inflationary line of the last two governments to one of stimulating the economy cautiously to overcome recession.

Mr. Lutkowski, appointed two months ago, handed in his letter of resignation a day after the government said it wanted to pump money into the economy at a rate higher than inflation.

He made the decision public shortly before Mr. Olszewski and Planning Minister Jerzy Eysymont, the chief economic policymaker, held a news conference to present the program.

Mr. Lutkowski was the fourth senior Finance Ministry official to resign over the program in the past two weeks. All of them were followers of Leszek Balcerowicz, the former finance minister who devised the monetarist policy of the past two years.

Mr. Olszewski has so far accepted only one of the resignations, and he said at a news conference that he would now have talks with Mr. Lutkowski.

"This issue is not finished yet," he said.

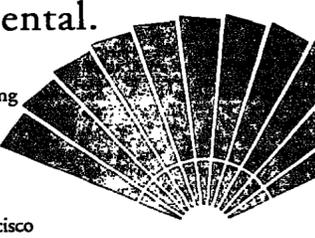
The disagreement highlighted the strains caused in Poland by the deep recession, considered a depression by some economists, which has persuaded Mr. Olszewski's government that a change of direction is essential.

Mr. Balcerowicz's "shock therapy" program overcame hyperinflation and laid the groundwork for free market capitalism. But it also brought 2 million unemployed, a 30 percent slump in production and a crisis in public finances.

Mr. Olszewski emphasized that despite the change in direction his government remained faithful to the philosophy of a free market introduced by the first Solidarity government in 1989.

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# The Gulf or Korea, the Gulf and Korea: Pentagon's Scenarios for Future Wars

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In August, the Pentagon's undersecretary for policy, Paul D. Wolfowitz, asked the Joint Chiefs of Staff to help the Pentagon's civilian leaders develop "detailed scenarios" for potential foreign conflicts, to assist in planning defense budgets from 1994 to 1999.

A working group drawn from the Joint Staff, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and analysts from the policy and analytical offices under Defense Secretary Dick Cheney developed the seven scenarios to guide defense planning under what the group called a "regionally focused national military strategy."

The Pentagon considers the scenarios "illustrative" of potential threats, "not predictive."

## THE GULF

The Pentagon's vision of a rekindled military threat from Iraq assumes that by the mid-1990s the international support for trade sanctions and embargo against Baghdad will "slacken" and be "largely ineffective." Fueled by renewed access to oil revenues, Iraq could rebuild its military, re-equip its tank divisions and buy 100 to 150 combat aircraft to fill out its air force, according to the scenario.

This time, the scenario holds, "Iraqi operational objectives for such an attack would be to promptly take control of the oil fields and major export terminals in Kuwait and northeastern Saudi Arabia before the U.S. and its coalition partners could respond."

The United States would respond with an immediate request to the governments of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to weigh in with nearly 5 army divisions, a Marine expeditionary force, 15 fighter squadrons and 4 heavy bomber squadrons and 3 aircraft carrier battle groups.

The U.S. strategy would be to "deter, defend and delay" by seeking "to damage and delay advancing Iraqi forces" while waiting for reinforcements.

A detailed Pentagon "time line" of the campaign predicts that after 54 days of "mid- to very-high-intensity combat," United States and coalition forces would prevail.

## KOREAN PENINSULA

The document envisions Communist North Korea's using a peace initiative with South Korea as a cover to launch an all-out attack with 300,000 men "with the capture of Seoul as an early objective."

A noteworthy aspect of this scenario is its description of North Korea's assumed nuclear capability: "5 to 10 weapons deliverable by aircraft or missiles."

The scenario states that North Korea would not be likely to use such weapons "unless national survival is at stake or unless the crisis escalates rapidly, posing the armed forces with catastrophic defeat."

To counter the 1.2 million North Korean troops, 5,000 tanks and 600 combat aircraft, the United States would deploy more than five combat divisions to fill out the 820,000 ground troops the South Koreans would throw into the battle.

In addition to a large deployment of ground troops, the United States would deploy 5 aircraft carrier battle groups, 2 Marine Expeditionary Forces, 16 air force fighter squadrons and 4 heavy bomber squadrons.

The scenario predicts that the United States and South Korea would prevail in 90 days.

## THE GULF AND KOREA

The Pentagon raises the possibility that Iraqi aggression might take place at the same time North Korea invaded South Korea, which would require U.S. forces to go into combat in both places simultaneously.

## BALTIC NATIONS

The conflict that the Joint Staff postulated is one in which "an expansionist authoritarian government" assumes power in Moscow and begins to bully smaller former Soviet republics on the issue of rights for the Russian minorities that are dispersed throughout the Commonwealth of Independent States.

An aggressive Russian government, with the support of Belarus, is seen as demanding autonomy for Russians in the Baltic republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

After a buildup of tensions over six to eight months, the scenario sends 18 Russian Army divisions and six Belarusian divisions westward attacking along the Polish-Lithuanian border; Lithuania would then seek assistance from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

NATO would send its rapid reaction force of about 5,000 men into western Poland, under the scenario, and

the Western alliance would summon 18 divisions and 66 tactical fighter squadrons on a 30-day mobilization schedule for war.

The planners say such a war would require the deployment of more than 7 U.S. combat divisions, 45 fighter squadrons, 4 heavy bomber squadrons, 6 aircraft carrier battle groups and a Marine expeditionary force.

The Pentagon team postulated that Western forces would prevail in 90 days.

## PANAMA

In Panama, far-right elements of the national police force are allied "with former drug-dealing Panamanian Defense Force leaders who have connections to narcoterrorist elements of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia." They threaten to close the Panama Canal unless the government hands over power.

Instead of a replay of the airborne assault during the U.S. invasion of Panama in December 1989, the new scenario calls for "simultaneous nonpermissive airborne and amphibious landings" to seize Panama's air and sea ports. U.S. forces would prevail in about one week under this plan.

## THE PHILIPPINES

The Philippines scenario is set in 1999, after the traditional U.S. military presence has been reduced substantially. But about 5,000 U.S. civilians remain as part of the large foreign community.

"In the aftermath of a major coup attempt, fighting continues with the Philippine military divided into dif-

ferent factions vying for control," according to the document. In the chaos, about 300 U.S. civilian employees engaged in closing down the Subic Bay Naval Station are taken hostage by one of the factions.

In the scenario, the Marines conduct an amphibious landing to retake the Subic Bay installations, and the army conducts a simultaneous paratroop assault on the Manila airport.

Another Marine expeditionary force lands near Manila to rush into the city and encircle the U.S. Embassy compound.

This scenario forecasts a satisfactory end to U.S. involvement in the crisis in about one week of "low- to mid-intensity combat operations."

## NEW GLOBAL ENEMY

The final scenario is based on the possibility that by 2001, "a single nation or a coalition of nations" would emerge "to adopt an adversarial security strategy and develop a military capability to threaten U.S. interests through global military competition."

In the parlance of the Pentagon, this threat is referred to by the acronym REGT, or "resurgent/emergent global threat." It appears to be a euphemism for a resurgent Russia.

The purpose of postulating this scenario, according to the study, "is to establish key planning assumptions and an illustrative timeline for the reconstitution of U.S. military forces" on a large scale.

—PATRICK E. TYLER

## PRIMARY: A Taste for Candor PLAN: After the Cold Rush, Defense Officials Depict Some Theoretical Enemies and the American Response

(Continued from page 1)

bitter about Mr. Bush because they believe he neglected the economy. Now, she says, "the bubble is going to burst and the bottom is falling out of the country, as it has fallen out of the state."

She is leaning toward crossing party lines in the primary on Tuesday and voting for Paul E. Tsongas, the Democrat with the least-sweetened economic message, because "he seems to realize that our pain is real."

Republican campaign workers in Washington say that their secret polls reflect a yearning for a politician who is willing to offer the public hard truths, not inflated promises.

Mr. Tsongas says he is not running with a red hat, white beard and bag of presents. Unlike some of his Democratic rivals, he has not betted his economic program with middle-class tax cuts and protectionist sentiments.

With more hair shirt than blue sky, he says that his fight to overcome cancer has made him especially qualified to offer the American public some reality therapy.

"There comes a point in everyone's life," he said, "when they get scared and they say, 'Enough. We want to deal with the reality. Hey, we're grown-ups. Tell us the truth. We can handle it.'"

"It's not unlike what I went through with cancer." Even Michael Deaver, one of the architects of the Reagan "morning in America" theme, agrees that "people want some real answers, someone to tell them how we're going to solve these problems."

Some Democratic analysts said that the criticism that Governor Bill Clinton is too slick, criticism that has been heightened by his campaign's recent problems, will hurt him with an electorate that may be tired of slick deliveries and excessive promises.

From the Great Depression until the 1980s, the Republicans were seen as the party of denial. For decades, the battle of imagery pitted Franklin D. Roosevelt against Herbert Hoover, and the Democrats found it hard to lose. Ten years ago, Reagan and abundance replaced Hoover and denial as the Republican symbol.

But there are signs that the public may be willing to embrace the pain, as therapists put it, and acknowledge the Tsongas claim that "there is a morning after" and "this is when the brutal part starts."

Mr. Mondale, whose proposal to

raise taxes in 1984 badly hurt his campaign, said that people had begun coming up to him recently to tell him he was telling the truth, and that they regretted not voting for him.

"Maybe the public is waking up and getting skeptical about simple public relations, effortless, happy-talk rhetoric," he said. "Maybe the public is finally saying we've got to look at basic questions. We're slipping. We're losing our edge. We don't have savings or work habits or a good educational system."

Gerard Raftery, Jimmy Carter's media adviser, said that voters always wanted the antithesis of what they had had before.

"Reagan was the antithesis of Carter because he offered blue skies and a big sleeping pill," Mr. Raftery said. "Now the public is desperate, and they are not getting turned off by politicians who talk about sacrifice and pain. They want someone who is not connected with the establishment or the media or power brokers or any form of organized sickness."

The Republicans are continuing to cleave to the politics of abundance, not sacrifice.

Patrick J. Buchanan's message is that Americans have already made enough sacrifices to end the Great Depression, win World War II and achieve victory in the Cold War.

The conservative commentator now offers voters the palliative that by cutting taxes, firing federal bureaucrats and cutting regulation their economic troubles will end.

Mr. Bush has engaged in mostly upbeat rhetoric, as well, scolding rivals who talk of an "America running scared."

And after years of accusing the Democrats of over-promising, Mr. Bush is trying to spur his campaign here by repeating his off-again, on-again promise of a increase of \$500 in the tax exemption for each dependent child.

Mr. Bush once blithely made pledges about stopping the scourge of drugs and saving the children of the inner cities and promising that American students would be first in the world in math and science achievements by the year 2,000.

But now Americans say they are skeptical of such rosy promises.

Mr. Tsongas says that such campaign pledges will fall victim to a "fool me once, shame on you, fool me twice, shame on me" mentality.

The essence of the Tsongas bad-news philosophy is summed up in his line: "The Cold War is over; Japan won."

(Continued from page 1)

many seem improbable. Iraq, for example, seems years away from rebuilding its military forces to the extent that they could seriously threaten the Gulf region with an invasion, although the remaining Iraqi nuclear ability remains a source of concern.

But unlike the dozens of contingency plans the Pentagon develops for the use of U.S. military forces abroad, the seven scenarios will serve as the foundation for long-range budget planning and determining the number and kind of troops and weapons the country should maintain.

Congress, which ultimately sets the Pentagon budget, can challenge the Pentagon's planning assumptions and can force changes by modifying military spending plans. Both could happen soon, as the

scenarios are immediately relevant to the budget for next fiscal year, which Defense Secretary Dick Cheney sent to Congress in January.

The 70 pages of planning documents were made available to The New York Times by an official who wished to call attention to what he considered vigorous attempts within the military establishment to invent a menu of alarming war scenarios that can be used by the Pentagon to prevent further reductions in forces or cancellations of new weapon systems from defense contractors.

As that plan has grown obsolete, the United States has moved to reduce the number of U.S. troops in Europe from 325,000 to 150,000. The Pentagon plans to cut the overall size of the active-duty military by establishing a "base force" of 1.6 million men and women by 1995, down from the Cold War level of 2.1 million.

For decades, U.S. defense planning, centered on the Soviet threat, called for military forces capable of

simultaneously fighting a major land war in Europe and a second, smaller war elsewhere, most likely in the Middle East or Asia.

That plan was the driving force behind the continual growth in the Pentagon budget and the spending of hundreds of billions of dollars on new weapons.

As that plan has grown obsolete, the United States has moved to reduce the number of U.S. troops in Europe from 325,000 to 150,000. The Pentagon plans to cut the overall size of the active-duty military by establishing a "base force" of 1.6 million men and women by 1995, down from the Cold War level of 2.1 million.

Some cutbacks are also planned in the most expensive new weapons systems, including the Seawolf submarine, which is to be canceled, and the B-2 Stealth bomber.

In budget terms, the Pentagon last month proposed cuts of \$50 billion over the next five years. The Defense Department's proposed \$281 billion budget for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 is \$10 billion lower than the current spending plan.

The new documents, which could well shape military forces for years to come, suggest levels of manpower and weapons that would appear to stall, if not reverse,

the downward trend in defense spending by mid-decade.

They indicate that although the Pentagon has abandoned planning for a superpower military confrontation after the collapse of the Soviet Union and end of the Cold War, it is not yet prepared to consider drastically reduced force levels.

Under the conflict scenarios, for example, the United States would need to keep aircraft carriers and their escort warships dispersed around the world to deal with potential trouble from the Baltic Sea to the South China Sea, a requirement that would support the navy's assertion that it needs 12 carrier battle groups.

The scenarios were drafted over the last six months by a group of military officers working under Admiral David E. Jeremiah, the vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

They reflect the thinking of the military chiefs on what kind of regional wars are likely, or at least prudent to plan for.

In each major conflict studied, the Pentagon planners concluded that U.S. forces should be prepared to encounter assaults from nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, which would be unlikely to come into play unless a desperate regional foe saw the use of such weapons as a last resort.

## ABORTION: Furor on Ruling

(Continued from page 1)

any evidence needed for the criminal case against the alleged rapist.

According to Irish newspapers, Mr. Whelehan sought to intervene in the case not because of concerns about safeguarding evidence, but rather in the interest of Irish law. Under a provision of Irish law, the Irish Times reported, the attorney general is able to act as "guardian of the public interest," including preserving the rights of the unborn.

Despite demands from members of Parliament that he explain his decision, Mr. Whelehan so far has refused to comment. Instead, he issued a statement saying that any public discussion of the case would amount to contempt of court as long as the matter was still pending before judges.

Under Britain's amended abortion law, abortions can be legally performed on women who are up to 24 weeks pregnant, although exceptions are allowed in some cases for later pregnancies. Although rape is not specifically mentioned in the law as a justification for abortion, the law says psychological trauma to the mother should be considered.

The law requires that two doctors give written consent before an abortion can be performed.

There are no reliable statistics on how many rape victims become pregnant.

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مركزنا للتأهيل

Buchanan

Democrats

By Dan Rostenkowski and David S. Broder

CLIP ON CARD UNIT



INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Presidential Hot Air

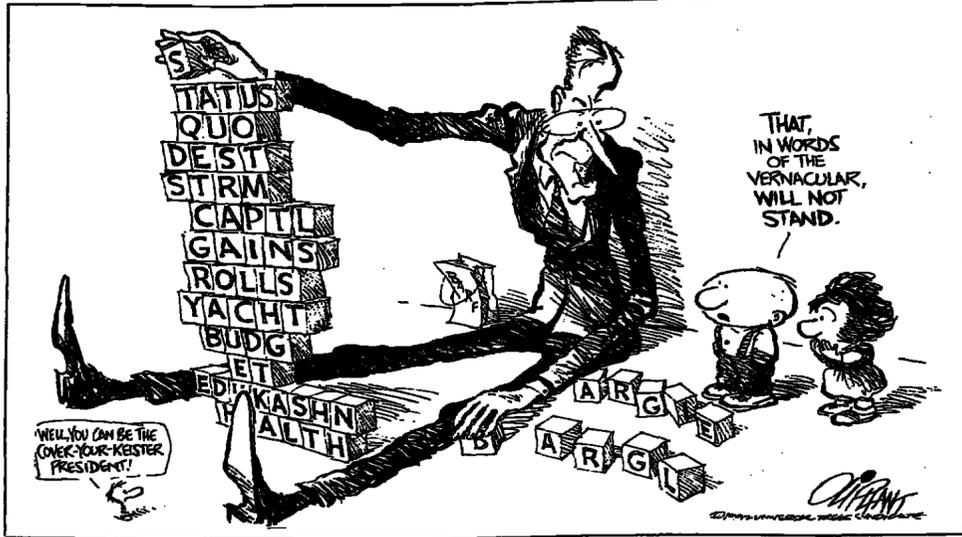
America remembers George Washington's Farewell Address for his admonitions — to restrain partisanship, confine the branches of government within their respective constitutional spheres, cherish public credit and steer clear of permanent alliances. But who remembers that this address was published, not delivered in person? Abraham Lincoln's tribute to the living and dead at Gettysburg has likewise been long remembered. But few people recognize that the Gettysburg Address was one of only 78 speeches that Lincoln delivered while he was president. At that time, he gave three times as many speeches as Washington did. Jeffrey Tulis recounts in his book "The Rhetorical Presidency."

Keep the Boys in School

Inequality among Americans' incomes is steadily growing. Wealth and poverty have been increasing simultaneously in the country, a trend that deserves careful discussion in an election year. The White House laid out the pattern recently in its annual Economic Report. For more than two decades, from the end of World War II until the late 1960s, incomes slowly became more equal as the whole country got richer. But then something happened — the causes are not entirely clear — and the process reversed. Poor people, particularly poor families with children, have never regained the income levels of 1973, while people in the top fifth of the income ladder are much better off now. Reagan tax and budget policies had something to do with it, but they did not start this change and they account for no more than perhaps a fourth of the total change in wealth distribution over these past two decades. Where did the rest come from? One frequent explanation is the decline in factory jobs that paid good wages for unskilled work. That seems to have had an effect, but not a large one. The disparity among incomes has also been widening in manufacturing. The largest single contributor, much evidence suggests, is an entirely unexpected phenomenon, a shortage of college-educated

To the extent that presidents involved themselves, they were best seen and not heard. It was considered demagogic for presidents to appeal over the head of Congress to the people. When Andrew Johnson violated that norm with stump speeches attacking members of Congress, his behavior was listed in the articles of impeachment drawn up against him. Theodore Roosevelt initiated the modern practice of using the Oval Office as a bully pulpit, and Woodrow Wilson greatly extended it. But the Senate rebuffed Wilson on the League of Nations. And presidents have not often had much success with rhetorical appeals since. For every "Ask not what your country can do for you" that stirs the blood, there is a "moral equivalent of war" that was abbreviated as MEOW. Why then do presidents keep pouring out more words? Partly because they put too much emphasis on bully and not enough on pulpit. The result is rhetorical government. Presidential campaigns were once the time for political speech-making; now the bluster never seems to stop. Once, presidential actions spoke louder than words. Now, words often seem a substitute for actions.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES



Russia's Young Democracy Needs Encouragement

By Vladimir Lomeiko

The writer is Russia's ambassador to Geneva.

PARIS — Changes under way in Russia are so deep and far-reaching that they demand a radical re-evaluation of social and moral standards in the country and of attitudes abroad. Speaking at the United Nations, President Boris Yeltsin recently declared Russia's attachment to the value system of the civilized world. He later told the Russian Parliament that it was time to put an end to a "closed society." In both comments we see the results of the failed August putsch. Prisoners of Communist thinking for three generations, we were at last being freed. With our liberation from an ideology imposed on us have come clarity of mind and joy in the return of free choice. But the transition from totalitarian institutions and uniform thinking toward pluralism and democracy, tolerance and respect of dissent, is a long and complex process. While building a law-governed state, Russia needs to draw on the experience of those countries whose democratic institutions and the social market economy evolved. The question is how to move from a totalitarian to a civil society, where the main actor is not Homo sovieticus but Homo civicus. History teaches that one is not born a citizen, one becomes a citizen through untiring work of mind and soul. Democracy and culture are as intimately linked as citizenship and ethics. Democracy is a conscious choice of free citizens, culture is a state of the soul. Recent events show how difficult it is to become a true citizen, for a person to realize his or her individual moral responsibility, for free democratic development to take place in a society like Russia's. We Russians must make the difficult decisions along

this thorny path, but the experience of all countries with democratic traditions is important to us. The West talks about the need to send aid to Russia and the other former Soviet republics. And humanitarian assistance is urgently needed. But it will be more important in the long term to work out a joint concept of economic cooperation. From a European view, the most important investment that can be made is in strengthening the spirit of democracy and supporting democratic and market institutions. Only a free and enterprising citizenry can revive and restructure the economy of Russia, thereby making it a full partner and capable ally of the democratic West. However, time for the transition away from totalitarianism and a heavily state-dominated economy is very limited. Pressure comes from the continued decline of living standards, the crisis of executive power, the moral vacuum, trends toward extremism and ethnic-based discrimination. If we are to prevent social cataclysm, we must create the stable democratic institutions of a pluralistic, law-governed state with a civilized, free-market economy. We will have to train competent leaders and high-level personnel in administration, management, economics, the news media and so on. By developing a culture founded on the principles of democracy, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, we can create the base for a civic society and provide the conditions for further reform.

Russia's young democracy needs to undertake a series of projects to help it profit from international experience in creating and operating democratic structures. These would focus on developing business, culture and ethics, educating citizens in the spirit of democratic ideals, building mutual respect and tolerance, and protecting basic freedoms. One lesson from the August coup attempt is that we all badly need a network of independent, alternative sources of information. Should another coup attempt or similar emergency arise, it is vital that the truth come through — from reliable, independent, parallel sources of information. The young Russian democracy needs new local media outlets able to employ thousands of young journalists in an atmosphere of free information. We are just beginning to see how broad and interdependent are the fundamental values of democracy and culture. The dogmatism thrust upon us during the long years of totalitarianism now slow the emancipation of our minds and spirits, keeping colossal creative energy imprisoned. That is why it is so important for us to learn a new political culture of consumption, a culture of environment. More broadly, the question is about the culture of democracy itself. We must not let it be transformed into a sort of democratic dictatorship, one that takes advantage of democratic rights and institutions to benefit narrow group interests. A new Russia longs to feast at democracy's table after years of morosity and closed-mindedness. It is counting on the support of its numerous Western friends to help it come to the table, and stay there.

International Herald Tribune

Failing to Help Yeltsin Would Be a Political Crime

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Who lost Russia? If Boris Yeltsin falls, the question will be asked. Preemptive scapegoating might do some good, because for the moment the American president's men seem severely indifferent to prospects in Moscow. They are far more concerned about prospects in New Hampshire. And, spooked by Pat Buchanan's isolationism, they see nothing but political risk in raising the issue of Russian aid. True, but this is typical short-term Bush thinking. If Mr. Yeltsin does fall and is replaced by an authoritarian anti-Western regime, there will be a reckoning. Not the McCarthyite witch-hunts that fed on the "Who lost China?" hysteria of the 1950s, but blame and opprobrium enough. To blunder away the most favorable foreign development of this half-century would, for an administration

that prides itself on its foreign policy stewardship, be a devastating blow. And a deserved one. Last week's installment of U.S. Russia aid policy found the secretary of state ostentatiously seeing off a few transports of surplus Gulf War rations and pretending that he was thereby doing something to save the most critical democratic experiment of our time. In fact, this kind of public handout is the worst possible help that could have been devised. It makes no significant impact on Russia's economic condition and yet at the same time serves to humiliate the Russians. Turning a former equal into a charity case gratuitously adds simple self-respect to the growing list of reasons for ordinary Russians (to say nothing of demagogues and nationalists) to reject Mr. Yeltsin's experiment in markets and democracy. From superpower to ward of the West in six weeks? This is capitalism? As for real help of the kind Mr. Yeltsin asked for at Camp David, that is not to be had. First, he needs debt relief. The Communists, mainly Mikhail Gorbachev, piled up 70-odd billion dollars of external debt. The West has granted a moratorium on the principal but insists on interest payments of \$4 billion a year. That is \$4 billion that a desperate govern-

ment could be spending on urgently needed consumer or capital goods. The other thing Mr. Yeltsin urgently needs is a hard currency fund to stabilize the ruble. A similar fund established in Poland helped make the zloty convertible and stable. It will be impossible for any Russian economic reform to succeed in the absence of a stable currency. Granted, a hard currency fund is not sufficient to save the ruble — the Russian government will have to stop printing rubles — but it is necessary. Why is George Bush holding back? One complaint heard from the White House is that Mr. Yeltsin has not done enough to warrant this kind of aid. This is a man who in the last 12 months (1) won Russia's first democratic election in a thousand years, (2) risked his life to face down a Stalinist coup, (3) dismantled the Soviet Union, (4) let prices rise 10- and 20-fold in a heroic attempt to establish a free market. Such a man is criticized for not doing enough by an administration whose idea of economic aid is to attack a \$400 billion deficit with tax cuts for everyone. The other excuse is that Mr. Yeltsin is only a transitional figure. (Aren't we all.) But that is all the more reason to do more for him, not less, so as to prolong the transition. Consider whom the transition will be-

to. Waiting in the wings is, first, the one surviving hierarchical organization from the old Soviet Union, namely the military. Waiting, too, is a coalition of the old Communist apparatus and the newly emerging nationalist forces coalescing around Vice President Alexander Rutskoi. Mr. Rutskoi is no Communist, but he has become a strident opponent of market reform and a proponent of the "rebirth of Great Russia" and a restoration of Russia's "historical" borders. Mr. Rutskoi's challenge should remind us what really is at stake in the Yeltsin experiment: not just a market economy and a democratic political system but a non-imperialist Russian foreign policy. Mr. Yeltsin is the least nationalist/imperialist Russian leader perhaps since Peter the Great. He was the first to recognize the independence of the Baltics. He has been restraining very powerful domestic forces that wish to reclaim from Ukraine not just the Black Sea fleet but Crimea and more. He invented the Commonwealth as a substitute for the unitary state run from Moscow. And he is the most pro-Western leader in modern Russian history. Those wanting to replace him will be decidedly less so. The West may be indifferent to the designs of Russian nationalists on the Baltic states, Ukraine or even Finland, but it cannot be indifferent to the change in Russian attitude toward the West that would follow the fall of Boris Yeltsin. The first consequence would be a halt to Mr. Yeltsin's program of dismantling the military-industrial complex. A militarized, nationalist Russia with designs on its neighbors and cold relations with the West means goodbye to the (U.S.) peace dividend. The price will be not just higher defense spending but a return to the Cold War anxieties that Mr. Yeltsin was in the process of eradicating. Only God knows if Mr. Yeltsin is beyond saving, but there is no excuse for not trying. To stand by while Mr. Yeltsin is overwhelmed by the very reforms that the West has encouraged is nothing less than a political crime. Washington Post Writers Group.

The Senate Prepares A Cover-Up

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Having embarrassed itself and the nation in its conduct of the Clarence Thomas hearings, the U.S. Senate is now bungling its investigation into the source of character-assessing leaks. As I wrote at the time, I suspect that a trio of hotly partisan aides on the staffs of Senators Howard M. Baker, Edward Kennedy and Paul Simon induced Anita Hill to submit allegations of sexual harassment against the nominee. In my opinion, they led her to believe that she could make her charges without revealing her identity, suggesting to her that the very threat of embarrassing publicity would force the nominee to withdraw his name. After they persuaded her to submit an unsigned statement by fax, members of the Senate trio — probably in cahoots with a team of high-powered Washington lawyers, lobbyists and public relations specialists out to "book" the nominee — caused the sensational Hill statement to be leaked to a couple of reputable reporters. Tim Phelps of Newsday and Nina Totenberg of National Public Radio then did what journalists are supposed to do: They checked the authenticity of the statement with a surprised Professor Hill, and checked sources who professed to have seen a follow-up FBI interview with her that amplified her charges, but who did not make available the FBI document. They then broadcast and published what they learned. The journalists did the right thing. I despised the story but had to respect their reporters. We are not in the business of withholding what we learn, especially when it concerns the conduct or qualifications of government officials. The Senate conspirators did the wrong thing. Although they committed no crime of revealing state secrets, their manipulation was unfair to the accused, permanently damaging to his accused and faithless to their responsibilities to their Senate employers. Accordingly, to protect future nominees from unsubstantiated charges, the Senate voted to investigate the leak. A good idea; no matter what the ends, the wrong means are never right. Counsel was hired and given power of subpoena. Peter Fleming, a lawyer famed for his successful defense of John Mitchell, was given the assignment to discover the truth about the invasion of privacy — not for the purpose of failing anyone, but to make it clear that the Senate will not tolerate abuse of its procedures. Does he take sworn testimony from those who impounded Professor Hill to contact the committee; from Senate aides who urged her to send in a statement; from her and anyone to whom she showed copies of her document? Does he dare put senators under oath to discover what they knew about what their aides were doing in her name? No. The counsel appointed by Senators Wendell Ford and Ted Stevens instead seeks sworn depositions from the reporters, whose careers would be ruined if they betrayed the First Amendment. Mr. Phelps was grilled for five hours and of course resisted. Next week, so will Ms. Totenberg; her attorney, Floyd Abrams (of the firm of Uninhibited, Robust & Wideopen), has informed the misdirected inquirer that his client "will not respond to questions seeking the identification of her source or sources." With this position on the record in advance, why does the Senate counsel go through the charade of harassing the journalists? Does he really want to bring them before the Senate, have them repeat their stand and demand that they be cited for contempt? Surely he is aware of the Schorr precedent in the House. Daniel Schorr went before a committee in 1976 and risked jail for contempt by saying: "To betray a source would mean to dry up many future sources for many future reporters. It would mean betraying myself, my career and my life." The committee wisely voted to respect his rights. The Senate's reason for laying the legal groundwork for a stony publicity stunt in bashing the press is unmistakable: Senators Ford and Stevens want to shift the focus away from unsubstantiated senators or staffers. That is a cover-up. The character assassins, who commit no prosecutable crime, are not likely to endanger their freedom by testifying themselves. They risk not jail, only dismissal; their bosses risk Senate censure. Don't prepare the phony excuse, Mr. Fleming, that because reporters would not talk, your hands were tied. You have a better way to get to the truth. The New York Times.

Right Men for the UN?

At an inopportune time, and for unedifying reasons, the Bush administration is reshuffling its team at the United Nations. Thomas Pickering, who for three years has been a superlative U.S. envoy, is headed to New Delhi as ambassador. His expected replacement is another career diplomat, Edward Perkins, whose credentials are less impressive. And President George Bush has found a top administrative job at the United Nations for former Attorney General Dick Thornburgh, who is known as a heavy-footed administrator. The official explanation is that Mr. Pickering is winding up a normal three-year tour and is being routinely reassigned. But that term limit is not inviolable. Mr. Pickering, a former ambassador to Israel, Jordan, El Salvador and Nigeria, has shown exceptional skill in forging consensus in the Security Council, especially in dealing with Iraq. The timing seems particularly wrong to switch envoys, given the many tricky peacekeeping operations dangling in midair, in Yugoslavia, El Salvador and Cambodia. Even more dismaying are reports that

Mr. Pickering was transferred in a fit of pique by high officials in Washington who thought he was grandstanding for the media. His preferred venue is the back room. Doubts are only quickened by the administration's apparent choice of an un distinguished successor. Mr. Perkins served as Ronald Reagan's ambassador to South Africa. As an African-American, he was chosen to counter criticism that the White House was coddling the white regime. But Mr. Perkins, at 63, has yet to demonstrate the risk-taking initiative needed for the UN job. Meanwhile, at Mr. Bush's urging, Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali has given a key job as undersecretary-general for administration and management to Mr. Thornburgh, who last fall lost a special Senate election in Pennsylvania. If he succeeds in his new role as reformer of a bloated international bureaucracy, Congress will have no grounds to continue withholding hundreds of millions in unpaid UN dues. But administration has not been Mr. Thornburgh's forte; this is, frankly, an experiment.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Sex Tests Can Hurt

Occasionally during Olympic Games, word gets out that one or another athlete in a women's event has been disqualified because a test showed that she was actually a male. Usually no name is mentioned, and the person who "failed" the test is advised to feign an injury. Often the unspoken implication is that someone or something, most likely a national team, was trying to pull a fast one. The reality appears to be a good bit less dramatic. Despite the jokes and allegations of men in disguise, there has been little reliable evidence of such shenanigans in the 30 years since Olympic officials got concerned enough to require that all female contestants appear naked before a panel as a means of verifying their sex. That demeaning procedure has since been replaced by a genetic test that requires only a saliva sample. To many people, however, it is not much of an improvement. In about one of every 500 cases, a woman contestant is found to have a Y chromosome, indicating that she is actually a male. The critics of this system note, however, that a person's sex is not so simple a matter as X and Y chromosomes. There are a variety of birth defects, affecting perhaps one person in 500, that can cause a discrepancy between chromosome composition and sex. The degrees and physical manifestations vary greatly, but there is little to indicate that

it gives the athlete a competitive advantage. Too often, in fact, the first a woman knows of it is when she takes the test. The result is frequently shock, followed by considerable anguish and humiliation, especially if word leaks out. "There are a lot of women out there with a Y chromosome, and there are a lot of men without a Y," Dr. Albert de la Chapelle, a University of Helsinki geneticist, told a writer for The Washington Post recently. "What these tests do is leave behind tragedies." Nevertheless, the Olympic movement continues to use them, although it is coming under increasing pressure to change its practices. One major sports body, the International Amateur Athletic Federation, has adopted a system that does away with the tests and relies primarily on visual examination of a person's genitals, usually as part of an overall physical. The Journal of the American Medical Association, which printed the IAAF recommendations this month, goes further, urging an end to all forms of sex testing as being cruel and discriminatory — affecting, to be sure, only a small segment of the population, but causing it great pain for what appears to be little reason. At the very least, the burden should be on the Olympic movement and other athletic bodies to show that there is a real need for such testing.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Now the Overdue Vietnam Debate?

By Elizabeth Becker

WASHINGTON — In 1975, as the helicopters were preparing to lift off the U.S. Embassy's roof in Saigon, President Gerald Ford declared an end to the debate. "America can regain the sense of pride that existed before Vietnam," he said. "But it cannot be achieved by refighting a war that is finished as far as America is concerned." There would be no official post-mortems on the worst defeat in America's history, no attempt to find out what went wrong and who was responsible. Now, with the release of Governor Bill Clinton's 1969 letter about his draft status, the men ordered to fight are being held accountable for their actions rather than the leaders who sent them to Vietnam. During the war, those young men reached a silent verdict: Most eligible men, no matter what their political convictions, actively avoided fighting in the war. To decide that Mr. Clinton is no longer presidential material because he avoided the draft and opposed the war is to admit that Americans feel guilty about Vietnam but are still unsure whom to blame. As his letter attests, he took the war seriously. It is a confession, alternating between high moral conviction and the raw ambitions of a politician. He mentions how tortured he and his friends were about the war. This is not a coward's note; it reflects angst. As a candidate, Mr. Clinton is stumbling over his Vietnam past. But, then, the country as a whole still stumbles over Vietnam, un-

able to agree whether Americans should have fought. Until members of this generation started running for president, it did not seem necessary for them to justify what they did during the war. Mr. Clinton's peers — in business, government, journalism — have not been subjected to a Vietnam test. The depth of the nation's misgivings about Vietnam is accurately reflected by the lineup of candidates from that era: Vice President Dan Quayle, Senator Bob Kerry and Mr. Clinton. They exemplify how most draft-age men, through their actions or words, publicly doubted the wisdom of America's war. Neither Mr. Quayle nor Mr. Clinton says he believed in the war — but not enough, apparently, to go to Vietnam. He found safety in the National Guard. Mr. Clinton says he opposed the war and, through various maneuverings — which have now opened like a wound — was never called by his draft board. Even though Mr. Kerry fought, lost part of a leg and returned home a decorated hero, he says Vietnam was a mistake. How, then, shall we Americans judge our candidates' actions during the war? Combat service? Political support of the war? This implies that America believed that Vietnam was a just cause and that families willingly sent their sons to battle. The record of the period contradicts such thinking. The writer, author of the forthcoming "America's Vietnam War," a book for teenagers, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Out of the 27 million Americans eligible for the draft, 15 million went deferments as Mr. Clinton did. Another million took Mr. Quayle's path to the National Guard of the reserves. Some draft-dodgers fled to Canada. Fewer than 2 million actually saw combat. In Vietnam, many servicemen saw no meaning, no point, to the war; to express their alienation, they were absent without leave and used drugs at the highest rates in the American military's recorded history. They invented "ragging" — injuring their officers with hand grenades — in order to avoid combat. In 1971, the Armed Forces Journal, a monthly, said: "The morale, discipline and battle worthiness of the U.S. armed forces are, with a few salient exceptions, lower and worse than at any time in this century and possibly in the history of the United States." The military, at least, took the defeat in Vietnam seriously and conducted wrenching post-mortems. The victory in the Gulf War demonstrated that the armed forces had learned the lessons of Vietnam. America's political leadership has avoided any such soul-searching. If Vietnam is going to become an unmarked yardstick for this generation of politicians, then the leaders of both parties who waged the war should be held accountable for their war records as well. The writer, author of the forthcoming "America's Vietnam War," a book for teenagers, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Papal Interview

PARIS — An interview with the Pope appeared in the *Petit Journal* yesterday [Feb. 17]. His Holiness said: "I am of opinion that all the citizens ought to unite on lawful grounds, each one preserving his personal predilections, but remembering in action that there is but one Government — the government France has given herself. The Republican form of government is as proper as any other... I am most pleased to hear that France is resolutely desirous of peace, notwithstanding the abundance of her military resources and the courage of her children."

1917: Pacifists 'Doomed'

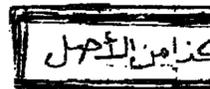
WASHINGTON — It daily becomes more evident that President Wilson wishes to show the pacifists who are still carrying on their campaign in America that their cause is doomed to failure. All the facts support the President, who is able to cite the long

series of outrages which Germany has committed against the United States of late, such as its sinking of an American schooner, the *Mediaterman*, the United States' citizens illegally detained in Germany, the insult to the Stars and Stripes at Brussels and the indignities to which the wives of American Consular Officers were subjected at the German frontier.

1942: Australia Mobilized

SYDNEY — [From our New York edition:] Australia's 7 million people were told today [Feb. 17] by Prime Minister John Curtin that they were on a total war footing for the defense of their very lives. Curtin announced the Federal Cabinet had directed the War Cabinet to issue regulations for complete mobilization of all resources, both human and material, for the defense of the commonwealth. "This means that every human being in Australia, whether or not he or she likes it, is in the service of the government," the Prime Minister said.

New Ham... The Trou... Some...



OPINION

New Hampshire Is Worth The Trouble Every Time

By David S. Broder

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — This state never disappoints. Super Bowls, World Series and Wimbledon finals may be great dramas or duels. You can pay \$80 for a ticket to "La Bohème" and find that Pavarotti is having an off-night. Once I even had a bad steak at the Golden Ox in Kansas City. But the final week of the New Hampshire primary is a guaranteed winner.

Since 1952 no one has been elected president without winning in New Hampshire.

including myself, will pretend that there was a degree of predictability or even certainty about the results. "You could see it coming," they will say. Baloney. No one knows a week before the primary what these voters will do.

The reason is simple. The voters don't know themselves. Early this month my Washington Post colleagues and I phoned dozens of voters that the various Democratic campaigns had identified as undecideds. To call them undecided is to underestimate the case. Call them perplexed. Call them bewitched, bothered and bewildered. But keep calling them back, because, as they will tell you, they have changed their minds three or four times already — and they are far from finished.

The word "volatile" was invented somewhere near Nashua, the city where Ronald Reagan walked into a high school gymnasium one Saturday night in 1980 as an underdog debating George Bush and walked out two hours later as the runaway favorite for the primary victory that would make him president.

At St. Anselm's College, on the road to Goffstown, they offer a special prayer for the souls of pollsters who committed suicide the day after the New Hampshire primary. So often have the League of Women Voters' debates at the final weekend before the primary at St. Anselm's shuffled the standings that the college is known as the Bermuda Triangle of pollsters' reputations.

In 1988, Bob Dole's pollster told him

on the eve of the St. Anselm's debate that he had Mr. Bush beaten. Maybe then, but not afterward — and not two days later, when it counted.

As for the Democratic races, they are even crazier in the final days. Reporters have learned that they better be out knocking on doors in the triple-deckers on Manchester's west side and accosting shoppers at the mall on the last weekend before the primary, or they will miss the story. Someone will be moving at express-train speed as the hour of voting nears: Gene McCarthy in 1968, George McGovern in 1972, Jimmy Carter in 1976, Gary Hart in 1984.

If these voters were only chancy and changeable, then one might argue that the result is simply an accident of the primary's timing: Ask them back to the polls a day later and they might have changed their minds again.

But they are not really that capricious. They take seriously the power that their position at the start of the election process gives them. They poke and prod the candidates — politely, of course — until they are satisfied that they know what makes them tick. And when they pick the best Republican and Democrat running, they do so with the knowledge that since 1952 no one has been elected president without winning in New Hampshire.

The contrast between audiences here and elsewhere was brought home the other evening when New York's Governor Mario Cuomo — the Democrats' most famous presidential wannabe — delivered a stunning political stem-winder just across the border in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Watching it on C-SPAN up here, you could see Mr. Cuomo dazzle the crowd of Kennedy School academics and Harvard students with his rhetoric.

The assembled eggheads asked nine questions, each more obnoxious than the last. Put Mr. Cuomo in any New Hampshire high school and he would have been peppered with skeptical inquiries: Why did you leave Medicaid out of your accounting of welfare costs, gov-ernment? If you're so opposed to nuclear power, governor, are you in favor of dependence on foreign oil?

These high schoolers are fearless — and informed. Twenty years ago they had Ed Muskie spluttering explanations of his ambivalence on Vietnam. This year they exposed the policy gaps in people as diverse as Pat Buchanan, Tom Harkin and Bob Kerrey. George Bush's handlers knew enough to keep him out of the high schools, where his benedictions would have been embarrassing long before the bell rang to end the assembly hour.

Every four years, someone will ask why a nation this large, this diverse, lets a couple hundred thousand voters in an out-of-the-way corner of the country decide who should be president. The answer is obvious: Nobody does it better. The Washington Post.



Clinton's Red Roommates, Or, Isn't Democracy Fun?

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Croatians, Outer Mongolians and British soccer fans need look no further than campaign '92 in the United States as they struggle to master the techniques of democracy.

MEANWHILE reports that you roomed with the Viet Cong at Oxford while dodging the draft.

Mr. Clinton: Those are lousy anti-middle-class lies. I may have talked with a VC or been friendly with one or two, but I never slept with one. I mean, how dumb do you think the American people are?

Headline: Clinton Denies Sleeping With Viet Cong.

Democrat: We need to be talking about good middle-class jobs, jobs, jobs.

Republican: Jeffrey Dahmer is a registered Democrat.

Press to Democrat: It has been charged that Jeffrey Dahmer is a registered Democrat. Is there any truth to that?

Democrat: It's not our fault. Maybe he was middle-class and agreed with us on the issues. And we do not know for a fact how he registered. But it's not our fault. Middle class.

Headline: Democrats Disavow Dahmer's Support.

Democrat: Our candidates are offering concrete middle-class proposals on health, education and the economy. Mr. Bush just isn't dealing with the pain of the middle class.

Republican: Mario Cuomo went to Willie Horton's bar mitzvah.

Press to Governor Cuomo: We have information that you attended Willie Horton's bar mitzvah.

Mr. Cuomo: His what?

Press: Horton's confirmation party.

Mr. Cuomo: Oh. I see. Another attack on the Italians and other minorities. Why is it always the Italians? Was Hitler an Italian? Is Jeffrey Dahmer an Italian? What about the great Italians — Judge Sirica, Joe DiMaggio, St. Augustine? Does anyone ever talk about them? I'm not saying who I think is behind this anti-Italian, anti-minorities, anti-welfare smear campaign. But we would not be surprised to hear just those kinds of dubious statements being made in the saloons of Little Rock, Arkansas.

Headline: Cuomo Dodges Charges About Italian Links to Willie Horton.

Democrat: Republicans have shafted the middle class for more than a decade now. Under Republican administrations, the rich got richer and the middle class and the poor got poorer.

Republican: There you go again: class warfare, anti-free market, anti-American. The Countries have lost out everywhere in the world but in the Democrat Party, headquartered in Washington D.C.

Press to Democratic Party chairman: What's your answer to that?

Party chairman: We were for some of the poor some of the time before 1992. Now we're for the middle-class poor and all the other middle classes all of the time.

Headline: Democrats Consider Relocating Headquarters in Peoria, Some Say.

Democrat: O.K. Saddam Hussein is still in power. And where was George Herbert Walker Bush when America's supermarkets installed price-scissors? Up there in Kennebunkport, Maine, in his plush vacation resort, guzzling gas in his motorboat and not paying taxes in Texas. This shows we're for the middle class and health care for all, except rich Republicans with yachts and plush resorts. Saddam and the middle class — that's what we're against and for.

Republican: There you go again. Tax and spend and smear. You Democrats dare attack the president who led us in the Great Desert War while the Democrat Party of Washington D.C. cowered in its Washington D.C. bunker?

TV talk-show host: Let's stay with this substantive discussion on foreign affairs. What about Japan?

Democrat: John F. Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson and Jimmy Carter didn't vomit when they went to Japan.

Republican: Hirohito was a Democrat. Democrat: Was not.

Republican: Was too.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tinkering With the UN

Regarding "How the UN Can Deal With the Dangerous Pieces" (Opinion, Jan. 31) by David J. Scheffer:

Apart from legal difficulties (possible amendment of the UN Charter) there could be a serious risk in giving the UN Trusteeship Council the task of designating new trust territories as potential candidates for autonomy or sovereignty. "Supply creates demand"; hence an ever-increasing number of requests for autonomy or statehood is likely to be unleashed. The creation of new states, in terms of their requests to become UN members or in view of peacekeeping or peacemaking operations, is a matter for the Security Council to deal with.

JOHAN KAUFMANN, Former Netherlands ambassador to the United Nations, The Hague.

Regarding "A Security Council Seat for the EC?" (Opinion, Jan. 11) by Giles Merritt:

It is obvious that the United Nations Charter is largely out of date, especially with respect to the composition of the

Security Council. However, one can hardly expect Britain or France to give up its privileged seat in favor of other nations or a group of nations, such as the European Community. What should be done is to enlarge Security Council membership by inviting Germany and Japan, as well as such Third World giants as Brazil, India and Nigeria, to join the council as permanent members with the right of veto. To satisfy the political ambitions of a few other governments, one can envisage a third category of membership: permanent seats on the council without the right of veto. The proposed changes would better reflect the realities of the UN and of the world today than do present practices.

JOZEF GOLDBLAT, Geneva.

NORMAN GRITZ, Paris.

Anti-Semitism in Croatia

Regarding the report "Croatian Leader's Writings Raise Specter of Anti-Semitism" (Jan. 10) by Joseph Fitchett:

Anti-Semitism is no greater a problem in today's Croatia than it is anywhere else. The murky book by President Franjo Tudjman notwithstanding, the

Croatian Jewish Councils fully support the republic's government, which has Jews among its members.

The article also reports on certain objections made to Croatian independence. Surely a country's right to self-determination cannot depend on the irreproachable intellectual and moral character of its leaders as well as the absence of any dark periods in its past; very few nations could pass such a test. And why should the freely elected government of Croatia be obliged to apologize for the crimes of a fascist regime installed by the Axis powers a half-century ago? Norway, to take one example, was not called on to answer for the Quisling regime.

NORMAN GRITZ, Paris.

Exuberance's Downside

Regarding "Apparently a Retreat From Reverse Reaganomics" (Opinion, Feb. 4) by Milton Friedman:

Mr. Friedman's article scared me. One would think that economics existed in a vacuum, without any social translation, intelligible only in numbers and the broad terms of the business page. One



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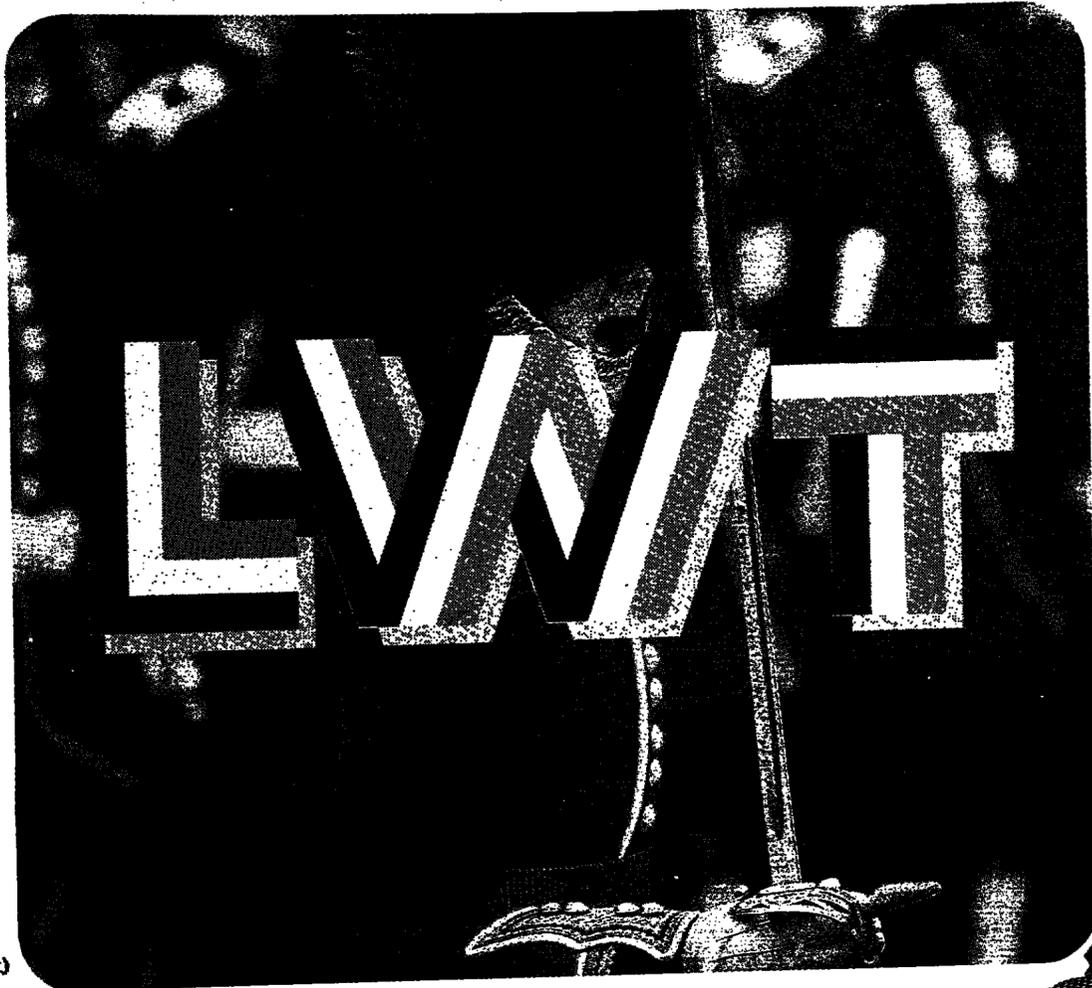


**SIEMENS  
NIXDORF**

INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGY

**IT-WORLD NEWS**



**London: LWT switches to UNIX with Cross Basic.**

In 1976, London Weekend Television invested in a Siemens Nixdorf solution which promised long-term investment protection, expandability and cost-savings: Quattro computers and COMET Software. That promise was fulfilled, and in 1991 the station decided to switch to UNIX, to bring the system in line with LWT's open system strategy. Siemens Nixdorf presented a new system which guaranteed a route to open systems coupled with full protection of existing software. LWT's new Targon 31/45 super-

micro, supported the company's installed UNIX technology, and corporate network users could access applications software previously held on the Quattro 8870. Siemens Nixdorf Cross Basic handled the software transfer: existing proprietary applications, now run on the Targon. "We have been able to connect existing applications to our open systems environment without the cost of rewriting our software," says Paul Gibson, LWT's group systems controller.



**Gothenburg: Client/Server network sharpens the focus on business at Hasselblad.**

Hasselblad is a professional camera system used by photographers worldwide for fashion portraits, advertising and industry. Other contributions to Hasselblad's K637 million annual sales come from products for electronic image transmission and processing. Siemens Nixdorf focuses the organisation of this international market leader, with a modern client/server network. Hasselblad has switched from centralised to distributed information

processing. Master data is managed centrally using databases on a Siemens Nixdorf host computer, running under the operating system BS2000. Commercial tasks — purchasing, materials management, wages and salaries accounting and word processing — are handled by 100 connected terminals and PCD systems. Data is transferred smoothly across this complex network by Transdata, the Siemens Nixdorf software for teleprocessing and networking different types of systems and computers.

**Zurich: Swiss freight company takes the fast lane with Siemens Nixdorf.**

The international forwarding company WITAG Weltfurrer AG, based in Zurich with seven branches across Switzerland, has boosted the performance of its computer installation, thanks to Siemens Nixdorf. Since August, the company has been completing all its customs formalities by data communication: customs declarations continue to be produced on the firm's proven Quattro computers. But now an MX 300 system from Siemens Nixdorf translates the data into EDIFACT format (the international standard for electronic data interchange between differing systems) so it can be transmitted directly to the customs office computer. Within minutes, the declarations return, are re-translated by the MX 300 from

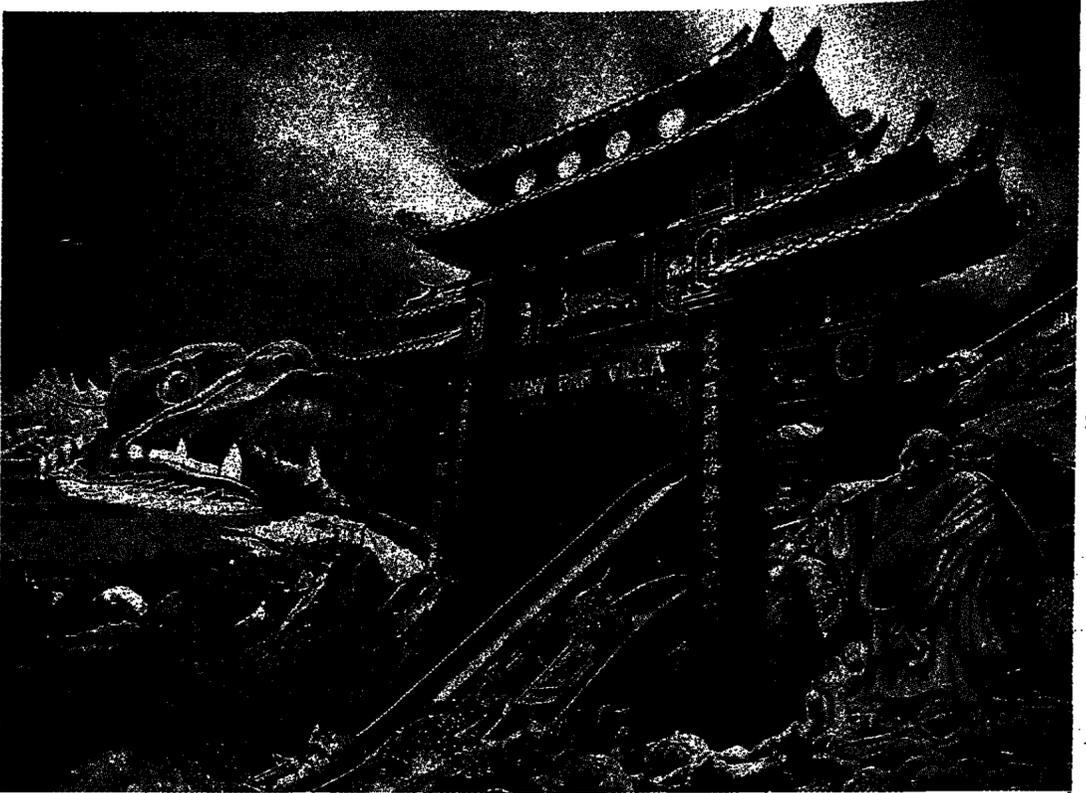
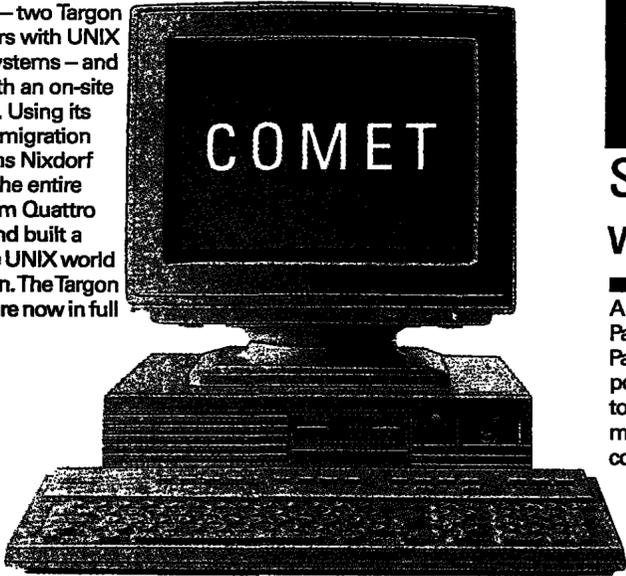
EDIFACT to the in-house WITAG format, and can be processed by the Quattro computers. By joining the "Zoll 90" scheme, WITAG Weltfurrer AG has cut the red tape and improved customer service.

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# SIEMENS NIXDORF

## Vocklabruck: Siemens Nixdorf builds Telefunken's bridge to the UNIX world.

Siemens Nixdorf safeguards IT investment: look no further than Telefunken/Austria. This electronics manufacturer - a long-standing Siemens Nixdorf customer with Quattro systems and COMET TOP software - amalgamated its Vocklabruck and Braunau factories, and decided to enter the UNIX world. Several computer manufacturers were asked to develop a solution which would guarantee one thing above all: to protect the company's investment in COMET TOP software built up over many years. Siemens Nixdorf convinced Telefunken with its proposal - two Targon 35 computers with UNIX operating systems - and proved it with an on-site pilot project. Using its Cross Basic migration tool, Siemens Nixdorf transferred the entire software from Quattro to Targon, and built a bridge to the UNIX world for Telefunken. The Targon computers are now in full operation.



## Singapore: Behind the scenes at the Dragon World Park, who's the star attraction?

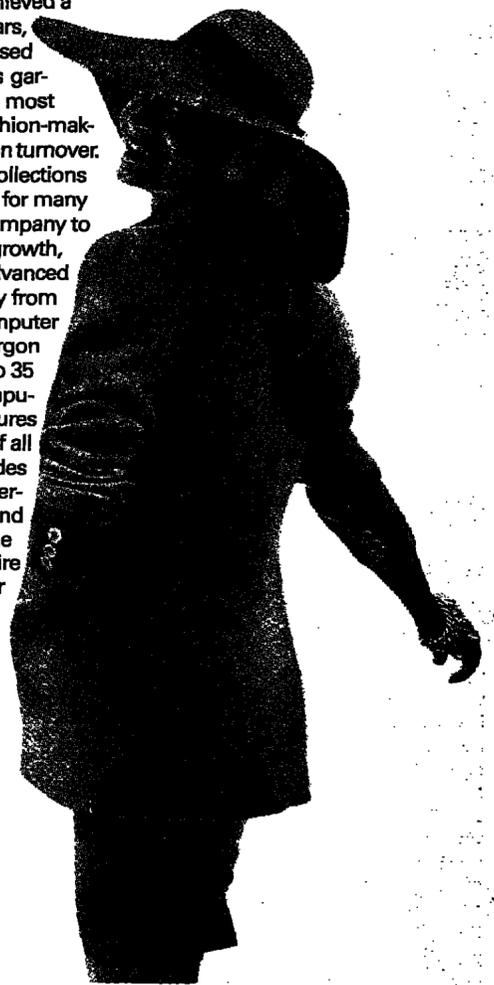
A year ago, International Theme Parks Pte Ltd opened Dragon World Park. Today, this is one of Singapore's major attractions, where tourists can learn all about Chinese mythology. Behind the scenes: a complete \$S1 million integrated in-

formation solution from Siemens Nixdorf. A Targon 31/15 UNIX computer, with on-line connections to 30 8860 POS terminals, controls food and beverage management, performs ticketing and admission administration, runs financial accounting and monitors shop sales.

Major features include computerised turnstiles at entry and exit points, which provide accurate and immediate visitor figures and give management the ideal basis for strategic planning and decision-making.

## Milan: Trend-setting solution for a top-class fashion company.

Gibierre S.p.A. has achieved a great deal in seven years, expanding from a licensed distributor of women's garments into one of the most sought-after Italian fashion-makers, with a DM 11 million turnover. Demand for Gibierre collections has been international for many years. To enable the company to keep track of its rapid growth, Gibierre has ordered advanced information technology from Siemens Nixdorf: a computer network including a Targon M31 computer, Quattro 35 high-performance computer and peripherals ensures the smooth handling of all operational tasks. Besides stock organisation, ordering, order processing and financial accounting, the system handles the entire production planning for two collections, with more than 80 models, each year.



## Munich: Sixt is setting the pace with Siemens Nixdorf.

Sixt, with its low prices and new ideas for customer service, is on the way to becoming one of Germany's top car rental companies. Cooperation with Siemens Nixdorf has paid off for Sixt in the long run: A company-wide network is now handling the greatly expanded scope of operational and adminis-

trative tasks. There are 140 Siemens Nixdorf systems at Sixt's rental outlets, a central computer at head office and a direct link to the Dallas computer centre of licensing partner Budget Rent-a-car, for international reservations and invoicing - this is an exclusive Sixt service. Siemens Nixdorf has proved to be just the right partner to implement

new self-service ideas, with its "Rentomats" located at all German airports. Travellers can use Siemens Nixdorf CSCs up to a few minutes before take-off to book a Sixt car at their destination airport - new technology improving the efficiency and simplicity of self-service facilities.

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Brussels: UNIX for P...  
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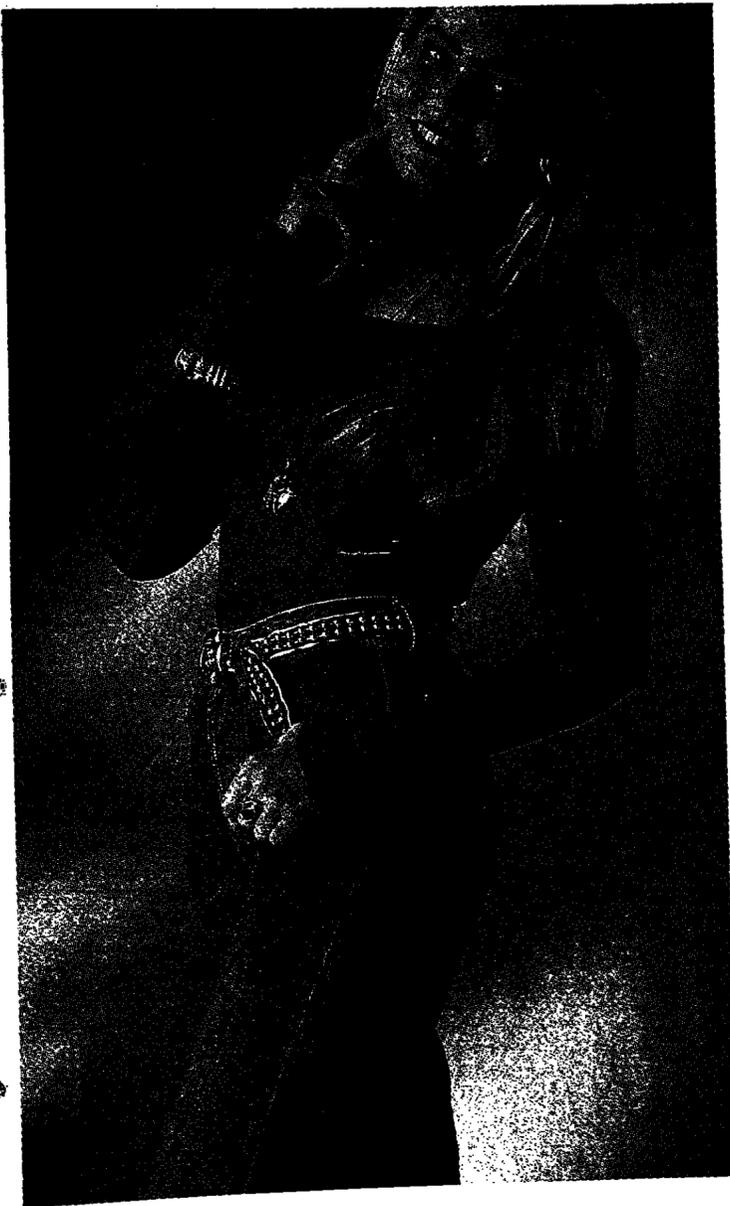
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## Brussels: COMET rockets to UNIX for PEPE Jeans.

What began in 1973 in a small shop on London's Kings Road has grown into one of the five largest jeans brand names: the PEPE label on jeans and casualwear now generates sales worth billions. And now, all the strings controlling PEPE's entire European business will soon be pulled from what was their Benelux headquarters in Brussels. More business demands greater computer power: PEPE, which has used COMET software and Quattro systems from Siemens Nixdorf since

1984, has decided to become a UNIX® user — reaffirming its partnership with Siemens Nixdorf. Because Siemens Nixdorf could guarantee that — despite a change of hardware — all existing data and applications software could be switched to UNIX, smoothly and without disruption. The software transfer from Quattro to Targon 31, running under UNIX, was completed in only four days. And COMET, Europe's largest software library, has proved again that it is an economical, secure, long-term investment in technology.

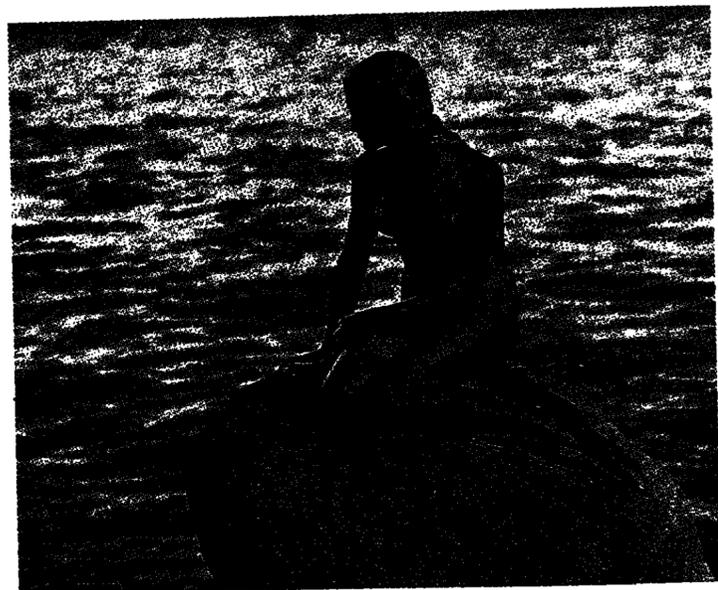


## Aretsried: CAI from Siemens Nixdorf makes everything run smoothly at Müller-Milch.

Innovative product ideas and entertaining advertising are vital ingredients in the recipe for success at Alois Müller GmbH, Germany's biggest dairy company. Another is its partnership with Siemens Nixdorf. Computer Aided Industry (CAI) is the idea behind Siemens Nixdorf's new system to combine a

variety of processes into a homogenous whole. At Müller headquarters in Aretsried, data processing is shared by a BS 2000 host and a SINIX® computer, which handle production planning and control, computer-aided manufacturing and sales and corporate administration. The network also links to SINIX systems at branches in Germany and

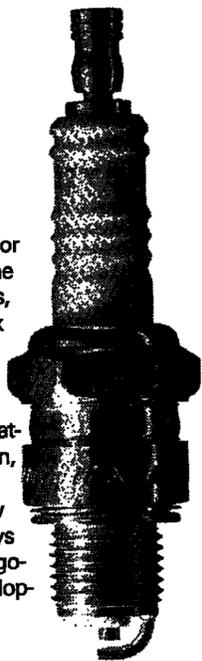
subsidiaries in Britain and France. Now the firm runs more smoothly: from farmers' invoices to telephone sales, from cold store control to electronic handling of filling plants; and from packaging recycling to route planning for the company fleet, delivering around 1 billion fresh products every year.



## Luxembourg: COMET — The spark for growth at Electro-Auto.

Electro-Auto never doubted Siemens Nixdorf's long-term support for customers' corporate development. Six years ago, the Luxembourg-based supplier of automotive electrical and mechanical systems and accessories entered the world of Quattro and COMET, Europe's most comprehensive software complex. Initially, COMET dealt only with book-keeping, but other applications were covered module by module. The hardware has also kept pace with corporate growth: besides its 8870 monoprocessor computer, Electro-Auto now

uses the advanced multiprocessor technology of the Quattro 45. The entire range of commercial tasks, from order processing and stock management to invoicing and production, is managed by five COMET software subsystems. For Electro-Auto, COMET and Quattro have proved a reliable solution, with countless opportunities for further development. "We know that our requirements will always be met by Siemens Nixdorf's ongoing hardware and software developments" says Electro-Auto's Mr. Pierre Reinert.



## Copenhagen: Pharmaceuticals wholesaler increases logistics performance with BS2000.

Rarely is product availability in the right place at the right time so important as in health care. K V Tjellesen A/S is one of four Danish pharmaceutical wholesalers, and has chosen a system that is open for communication with its business associates' systems: a 7.500 C40 running under the operating system BS2000 from Siemens Nixdorf. Using the software package SIAM, this high performance computer handles all order processing and

contracts, plus book-keeping and stock organisation. Products ordered by pharmacies over the telephone can be called from stock immediately and delivered just-in-time. Out-of-stock products are re-ordered immediately from the manufacturers. The result: by improving its logistics, K V Tjellesen has shown itself to be a powerful partner for pharmaceutical manufacturers and pharmacies — and has strengthened its market position.

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INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Taiwan's Central Bank Shocks Foreign Investors

By Russell Flannery Bloomberg Business News
TAIPEI — Taiwan's stock market fell Monday after the central bank barred all fresh inflows of foreign capital to the market, dealing a shocking blow to the government's highly touted efforts to open stock investment to foreigners.

To slow the local dollar's rise, the bank barred fresh inflows of foreign capital.

THE DECISION will also leave the government open to criticism for discriminatory treatment, foreign financial executives said. That's because some companies have been allowed to bring in money while others will now be denied access.

Left hanging in limbo are the foreign fund companies that have received permission to invest in funds but haven't completed the exchange of foreign currencies into Taiwan dollars.

As of Monday, the government has approved \$690 million of foreign funds (that compares with a total market capitalization of about \$100 billion), but only about 60 percent has been remitted in Taiwan dollars.

The central bank move stirred a policy dispute within the government, Reuters reported. "Taiwan can no longer justify the use of such measures," one Finance Ministry official said, adding his ministry hoped to persuade the central bank to alter its policy.

The Finance Ministry has been eager to attract foreign institutional funds into the stock market, believing their participation would help to dampen the frenzied speculation that has led share prices to soar and then crash in the past.

Still, analysts noted that the central bank had blocked only inward remittance, which pushes the Taiwan dollar up, not outward remittance, which causes downward pressure on it.

"This is not as serious as preventing flows of funds out of Taiwan," the vice-president of a major foreign securities firm in Taipei told Reuters. "Foreign investors won't like this but they can probably accept it in the short term."

And Capel's Mr. Yu said that foreigners were likely to continue to seek investment, regardless of the temporary setbacks, because of Taiwan's promising economic fundamentals.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and various rate indicators for Feb. 17.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and various rate indicators for Feb. 14.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 90-day, 180-day, and 360-day rates for Feb. 14.

INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 12-month rates for Feb. 17.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 12-month rates for Feb. 17.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, A.M., P.M., and other metrics for Feb. 14.

GOLD

Table with columns for Gold Price, A.M., P.M., and other metrics for Feb. 17.

Settlement Said Near On Milken Lawsuits

By Scot Paltrow Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — The main parties in the scores of civil suits against Michael Milken have reached a tentative agreement to settle all of the suits for a financial package worth at least \$1.3 billion, sources close to the litigation said.

The settlement, which still must be approved by some of the many other parties in the litigation, would bring to a close a major chapter in the financial history of the 1980s.

The decade saw the spectacular rise of junk-bond financing and then the fall of its leading proponents — along with many of the companies whose takeovers were financed with the high-yield, high-risk bonds.

Sources close to the settlement negotiations said the tentative agreement followed a marathon negotiating session over the weekend. Although the sources said a number of hurdles still must be overcome, the tentative pact is strong enough that notices of a possible settlement are being sent to the bankruptcy creditors of Drexel Burnham Lambert, Mr. Milken's former employer.

One of the key cases that will be settled is Drexel's suit against Mr. Milken for his misdeeds while heading the company's junk-bond department in Beverly Hills, California.

Beyond that, the civil suits involve hundreds of plaintiffs, ranging from government agencies such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. to individual companies and investors who claim they were harmed by Mr. Milken's illegal activities. The claims total in the billions of dollars.

The possible settlement involves other former senior Drexel officials who were sued along with Mr. Milken.

Of the proposed \$1.3 billion package, sources said \$500 million is to be paid by Mr. Milken. Another \$400 million will come from money he paid into a settlement fund administered by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

The remaining portion of the settlement package would be paid by the other defendants.

Moscow Hires Capitalist Hand Ruble Strengthens and Russia Engages Goldman Sachs

By Francis X. Clines New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The Russian government's determination to strengthen the battered ruble was reported on Monday to yield some qualified success in the currency markets here, with the oft-criticized Russian Central Bank being accorded some political credit as a steady influence.

The government sought to instill additional confidence by announcing that it was hiring Goldman Sachs & Co., the international investment banking firm, as its chief advisor for inducing foreign investment.

The stemming of the ruble's tumble is hardly a harbinger of ultimate success in Russia's 46-day-old search for free markets. There still is no significant ignition of the demand for supply and demand in consumer markets, where prices have been freed to rise three times and more above their levels under the defunct Communist system.

But the ruble has regained a bit of strength in the last two weeks, and Russian officials are pointing to that as the first sign that they may be on the right track. The average buying rate fell about 20 rubles to the U.S. dollar in the last two weeks, to about 115 rubles per dollar, according to Commerciant, the leading Russian business newspaper.

"The trend looks set to continue, at least for the immediate future," said the paper.

The Central Bank, denounced a month ago by critics for feeding a spree of easy credit and inflation, is now credited with helping to shore up the ruble by cutting back significantly on the issuance of bank credit and by intervening with its own dollars in the currency markets to weaken the hard-currency demands against the ruble.

"I'm convinced of the demand for the ruble will grow and prices will stabilize," said Yegor T. Gaidar, the deputy prime minister who is the chief architect of the economic reform plan.

The engagement of Goldman Sachs, which is to be paid in part by commissions on the business it attracts, was an admission by Russian officials that they had to do something to reassure potential investors.

"We want to create a new image of Russia for foreign investors," said Leonid Grigoriev, a deputy economics minister, as the contract was announced at a press conference in Moscow.

The vice chairman of Goldman Sachs, Robert E. Rubin, stressed that his firm would mainly negotiate deals with foreign companies, not advise Russia how to manage its economy. Reuters reported.

But it will offer advice on making tax laws attractive to foreign business and, in some cases, on providing special tax breaks to sweeten a deal, he said.

Some Western companies have shown interest in investing in the former Soviet Republic, but political uncertainty and such factors as the absence of legislation to protect foreign investors, lack of clarity over taxation, and the nonconvertibility of the ruble have kept the amount of capital committed low.

"The risks here are obvious to an outside firm," said Mr. Rubin. "The opportunities may be less obvious but they are enormous. Our job is to get them to look favorably on investment in the Russian Federation."

The firm is to search worldwide for potential investors, particularly in the oil and gas and consumer goods sectors, Mr. Gaidar said.

Foreign investment is also being sought for the conversion or restructuring of big Russian state enterprises, he said.

Russia has increasingly sought the advice of Western specialists as it moves toward a market economy. The International Monetary Fund advises Russia on its foreign debt and a Harvard University economist, Jeffrey Sachs, is a consultant on economic policies.

Some Western companies have shown interest in investing in the former Soviet Republic, but political uncertainty and such factors as the absence of legislation to protect foreign investors, lack of clarity over taxation, and the nonconvertibility of the ruble have kept the amount of capital committed low.

"The risks here are obvious to an outside firm," said Mr. Rubin. "The opportunities may be less obvious but they are enormous. Our job is to get them to look favorably on investment in the Russian Federation."

The firm is to search worldwide for potential investors, particularly in the oil and gas and consumer goods sectors, Mr. Gaidar said.

Oil Plunges \$1 As OPEC Pact Fails to Satisfy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Oil prices tumbled nearly \$1 a barrel on Monday as analysts dismissed as ineffective OPEC's weekend accord to cut production modestly.

Analysts said the prospect of continued weak oil prices would help keep worldwide inflation moderate but was not likely to give a significant boost to growth.

April North Sea Brent crude, the world benchmark, fell 91 cents to \$17.52 a barrel on London's International Petroleum Exchange.

"OPEC has certainly dented its credibility in the way it handled this meeting," said Mari Buglass, an analyst at Smith Barney.

Market watchers had predicted lower prices after the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed on Saturday to reduce the group's overall output to 22.98 million barrels a day.

Analysts said OPEC had appeared close to setting an overall quota of 22.5 million barrels a day on Friday, so the final ceiling was a disappointment.

The market also reflected dismay at the strong criticisms of the agreement expressed by Saudi Arabia and Iran. OPEC's two biggest producers, Saudi Arabia rejected its 7.9 million barrel-a-day quota under the final deal, while Iran criticized any output ceiling above 22.5 million barrels a day as "a danger to the market."

"The underlying implication is that in terms of Saudi oil market strategy, it has put market share and volume ahead of prices," said Geoff Pyne, oil analyst at UBS-Phillips & Drew.

"We are maintaining our forecast of an average price of \$17 for Brent in the second quarter," he said.

See OIL, Page 14

Saudis Seek Part of Fina Oil Assets

DALLAS — Fina Inc. said Monday it was negotiating with Arabian Petroleum Co. on the sale of Fina refining and marketing assets, commenting on a published report that the Saudi investor group would pay more than \$500 million for half of the assets.

Fina, a subsidiary of Belgium's Petrofina SA, said a joint venture would be established to own the assets.

They include two Texas refineries and a distribution network of 3,000 service stations.

The Middle East Economic Survey reported Monday that Arabian Petroleum had signed a letter of intent concerning the deal early this month.

APC's share of the investment for the Fina USA joint venture, representing essentially 50 percent of Fina's U.S. refining and marketing assets, is understood to be over \$500 million, the trade publication said.

Fina's U.S. network includes two Texas refineries with a total capacity of 210,000 barrels per day, a distribution network of 3,000 service stations in 20 American states, product pipelines, storage depots and other facilities.

See ENERGY, Page 15

In Asia, a \$400 Billion Need for Energy

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune
SINGAPORE — Asian nations should spend about \$400 billion through the 1990s to keep pace with surging energy demand, a senior official of the Asian Development Bank said Monday.

However, low oil prices and increasing competition for capital will make it difficult to meet this target, which excludes Japan, according to economists and oil industry executives.

The ADB official, William R. Thomson, vice president for operations, said it was likely that demand for power from developing and newly industrialized countries in East and South Asia would double this decade.

This would require installation of additional electricity generating capacity in the region of about 300,000 megawatts, equivalent to 500 large power stations.

In a keynote address to an international energy finance conference, Mr. Thomson said that demand for oil and petroleum products in East and South Asia was also expected to rise sharply in the 1990s to fuel expansion of industry and transportation.

Economists and oil company executives said that surging energy demand in Asia was prompting governments to speed up privatization to attract new sources of capital, including foreign investment, into power generation.

According to World Bank estimates, most of the energy spending in Asia is needed for electricity supply, a critical requirement for continued rapid economic growth and diversification from agriculture to industry.

China, Indonesia, the Philippines, India and Pakistan face serious shortages of commercial power. Many other countries in the region may also find their future growth cramped unless new stations are built and existing equipment is made to work more efficiently.

To expand supply without increasing government debt, Indonesia has opened its power generation sector to joint ventures between foreign and Indonesian companies.

Thailand is considering partial privatization of utilities, while shares of the Malaysian state electricity company are being floated on the stock exchange.

Indonesia has opened its refining sector to foreign joint ventures. Privatization of Philippine National Oil Co. is under discussion in Manila. Parts of Petronas, the Malaysian state-owned oil company, are being floated on the stock exchange.

See ENERGY, Page 15

German GNP Off Again

International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank said Monday that the West German economy had weakened for the third quarter in a row, but it still refused to talk of recession.

"There are no signs of an accelerating trend downwards," the central bank said in its monthly report. "The economy is, rather, going through a certain period of consolidation."

Despite the slowing of the economy in the fourth quarter of 1991, the Bundesbank warned that inflation had not yet been tamed and price pressures had "hardly abated." Just last month the Bundesbank raised key rates to record postwar levels in an effort to check inflation and to warn unions against excessive wage demands.

Monday's report said that gross national product fell in the fourth quarter of 1991 by 0.5 percent from the third quarter, after drops in the previous two quarters.

Two successive declines mean recession, according to the U.S. definition. But German economists have avoided that label.

EC Urges Japan to Open Its Insurance Market

By Steven Brull International Herald Tribune
TOKYO — Firing the opening salvo in a bid to pressure Tokyo to open its markets wider, the European Community's top competition official on Monday called for "radical change" in laws that limit foreign access to Japan's insurance market.

"There is tremendous scope for developing a more open insurance industry in Japan," Sir Leon Brittan, the EC vice president, said in speech to Japanese financiers. He urged "radical change in insurance legislation in order to give foreign firms a fair chance."

One of the biggest barriers to entry, he said, is the Japanese ban on insurance brokers, a restriction that forces companies to deploy huge sales forces. Yet there seems little chance that Tokyo will alter its practices anytime soon.

Analysts said there was a shortage and general distrust of insurance brokers. Insurers now are mainly represented by agents, typically housewives lacking in training and unable to make independent risk assessments and price adjustments.

"It's as if they're selling toothbrushes and it's not a problem whether they're properly trained," said Akiya Ogawa, a financial analyst at S.G. Warburg Securities (Japan) Inc. "To develop a brokerage system you need an educated sales force and legal changes putting liability on brokers."

Aside from niche products, foreign insurers have made few inroads in Japan. During the five years to 1989, the Japanese insurance market grew at an average annual rate of 15 percent. Mr. Brittan said, adding that the average Japanese spent twice as much on insurance as his EC counterpart.

Get Rich in America's Greatest Lottery. WIN \$100,000,000. THE FLORIDA LOTTERY. Pick Your Own Numbers - Play Lotto 6/49. Includes details about the lottery, how to play, and contact information for United States International Marketing Ltd.

EC Promotes Generic Drugs As a Cheaper Alternative

By Charles Goldsmith International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — The EC Commission, seeking to ease strict national controls over pharmaceutical pricing, is proposing rules to encourage the use of cheaper generic drugs and to limit the advertising and promotion of brand-name medicines.

Draft rules issued by the commission, which are expected to face resistance from the pharmaceuticals industry, would also require European Community countries to publish comprehensive pricing information. Government control over drug pricing, which is closely linked to reimbursement under national health care systems, is especially strong in France, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Greece and Portugal.

"The transparency rules are designed to prevent discrimination between national producers and importers," a commission official said Monday. "Any pricing control decisions at a national level should be based on objective criteria so manufacturers can check whether they are being discriminated against."

The draft rules will be finalized after a Feb. 27 meeting of the EC's pricing committee. Approval of the plan would require a majority vote of EC governments.



Japan's Output Revised Still Lower

Weakness Underscored by Forecast of Investment Decline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — Japan's industrial production in December was revised to show a bigger decline than first reported...

level of December 1990, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said. The fall was sharper than the preliminary declines of 0.9 percent and 1.4 percent...

Indicating the continued decline, Japan's crude steel output fell in January by 15 percent, an industry group reported Monday.

Where Executives Average A Mere \$388,000 a Year

TOKYO — Top executives of Japanese companies with more than \$80 million in assets get less than a third of the compensation of their U.S. counterparts...

The average yearly take-home pay of all 838 presidents came to about \$208,000, bonuses included. Of companies capitalized at under \$240,000, presidents made an average of nearly \$158,000 per year.

Malaysia Acts to Aid Exchange

KUALA LUMPUR — In a bid to strengthen its stock market and local brokers, Malaysia has toughened stock exchange listing requirements...

Local brokers have complained that foreign research offices set up after the Kuala Lumpur exchange split with the Singapore exchange in 1990 were engaged in trading.

Deng Issues Order To Speed Reforms

BEIJING — China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, has ordered Communist Party leaders to accelerate economic reform and opening to the outside world...

Mr. Deng's directive was directed last week at a meeting of the ruling Politburo presided over by the party leader, Jiang Zemin.

China will also move forward with experiments in price reform and stock ownership and changes to the system of state-owned housing, medical care and welfare.

Investor's Asia

Table with columns for Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, and various market indices like Hang Seng, Straits Times, Nikkei 225.

Very briefly:

- Japan Securities Dealers Association said it intends, starting in April, to tighten requirements on rights issues so that publicly traded companies making them are under certain obligations regarding future dividends.

Canon Net Up, '92 Forecast Is Increased

TOKYO — Canon Inc. said Monday its parent net profit grew 10.3 percent to 42.6 billion yen (\$340 million) last year...

Canon forecast a net profit of 43.5 billion yen in 1992, up from its earlier projection of 43 billion yen. Sales are expected to reach 1.15 trillion yen, down from an earlier forecast of 1.2 trillion yen.

JAL Plans to Expand Fleet By 30% Through 1996

TOKYO — Japan Airlines said Monday that it planned to expand its fleet to 134 aircraft by 1996 from the current 103...

JAL said it aimed for revenue of 1.6 trillion yen (\$12.5 billion) in financial 1996, up from 1.12 trillion in the year that ended last March 31.

Traffic to Oceania is also expected to pick up rapidly, and increased flights to Sydney, Brisbane, Cairns and Auckland are anticipated.

Cathay Expands to L.A. Cathay Pacific Airways will start twice-weekly Hong-Kong-Los Angeles cargo flights in June...

Singer Offering Will Allow Semi-Tech to Invest More

HONG KONG — Semi-Tech (Global) Ltd.'s second sale of Singer Co. stock will give it the means to add manufacturing or design capabilities...

Semi-Tech's new filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to offer up to 8.05 million Singer common shares to the public follows Semi-Tech's initial sale of 15.6 million Singer shares in August.

ENERGY: Asia Needs \$400 Billion in Investment

Basir Ismail, chairman of Petronas, said that as a result of rapid economic growth, Asian governments, the traditional financiers of development projects, were facing capital constraints.

There is intense competition for government financing from other infrastructure projects such as roads, ports, airports, telecommunications and water works.

The price of liquefied natural gas — used in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan for electricity generation and domestic heating — is linked to the price of crude oil.

According to a recent study by a resources institute at the East-West Center in Hawaii, the Asia-Pacific region has proven reserves of oil for just 20 years at current rates of production and without any new finds.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table listing stock market data for various cities including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, and Zurich.

Sydney

Table listing stock market data for Sydney, Australia.

Tokyo

Table listing stock market data for Tokyo, Japan.

Sao Paulo

Table listing stock market data for Sao Paulo, Brazil.

DOLLAR: Renewed Strength

(Continued from page 1) rates disregard economic fundamentals.

The dollar ended trading in London at 1.6240 DM and 126.90 yen after earlier lows of 1.6073 and 126.40.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 126.93 yen, down from a high of 128.28 that brought on the first of a series of interventions by Japan's central bank.

Nonetheless, "the dollar's bullish tone is still intact," Yoshinori Shinagawa, chief dealer at Hokkaido Takushoku Bank, told Reuters.

Financial

Table listing financial data including 3-month sterling, 3-month eurodollars, and 3-month eurobonds.

Stock indexes

Table listing stock indexes for various countries including the US, UK, France, Germany, and Japan.

Industrials

Table listing industrial data including gasoil, Brent crude oil, and various metal prices.

Stock indexes

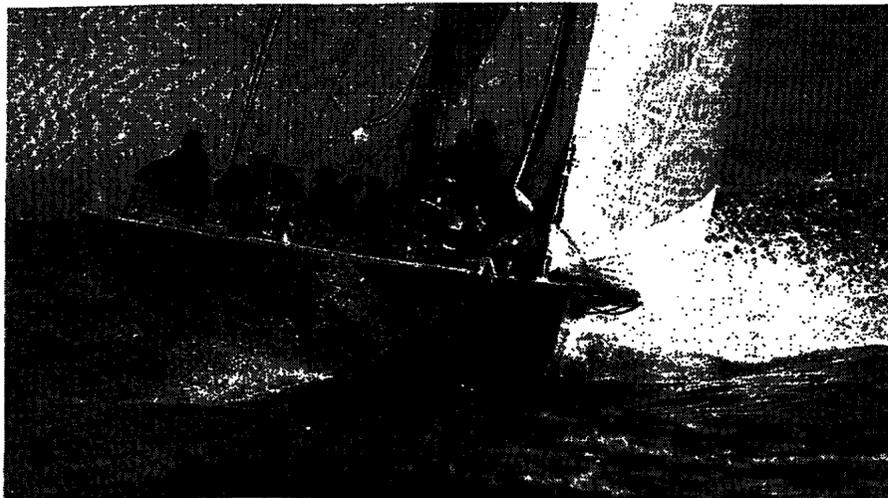
Table listing stock indexes for various countries including the US, UK, France, Germany, and Japan.

ALCATEL ALSTHOM advertisement with logo and text: Alcatel Alsthom announced 1991 consolidated sales of FF 159.9 billion, as compared to FF 144.1 billion in 1990.

SPORTS

Ville de Paris Again Edged By Nippon

SAN DIEGO — Japan's Nippon Challenge held off France's Ville de Paris to win the featured first race of Round 2 of the America's Cup Challenger Selection Series by 1 minute, 42 seconds.



Crewmen aboard Ville de Paris struggling with equipment during their comeback against Nippon. But the Japanese boat held on to win.

Earlier Doubts on Krabbe

Sprinter Had Suspect Tests in July, Germans Confirm

Berlin — The sprinting star Katrin Krabbe turned in suspect drug tests even before she won two world titles in Tokyo last year, German officials confirmed Monday.

The 1991 tests from Krabbe, Breuer and another teammate, Manuela Derr, were negative and did not warrant disciplinary action.

Finally, the Polished Image Couldn't Cover for 'Incorrigible' Iron Mike

By Bill Brubaker

The campaign to make Mike Tyson likable began in 1985, two years after he was released from a reform school in upstate New York.

There was Donald Trump, who advised Tyson briefly in 1988 and reemerged last week, proposing that Tyson give "millions and millions of dollars" to rape victims instead of going to prison.

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CHESS

By Robert Byrne

Vasily Ivanchuk, who many believe will become a challenger for Gary Kasparov's world title one of these years, defeated the Dutch grandmaster Jan Timman in the traditional Katholieke Radio Omroep exhibition match staged Dec. 16-23 in Hilversum, Netherlands.

bc. Still, Timman's quiet 12 h3 does not inspire confidence, given such a tense, volatile situation.

Chessboard diagram showing a position after 27 Kc2. Includes a table for Queen's Gambit Declined and a list of moves.

BOOKS

TO THE END OF TIME: The Seduction and Conquest of a Media Empire

By Richard M. Curman. 368 pages. \$23. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

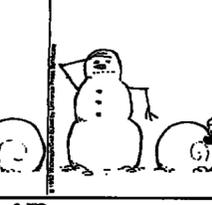
PEANUTS



BETLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD OF ID



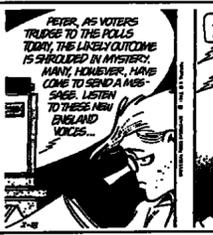
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

A word game section with a grid of letters and a list of words to be found.

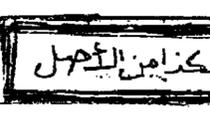
WHAT THEY CALLED THAT PART ORNITHOLOGIST.

A word puzzle section with a grid and instructions to find words from a cartoon.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Magic's... But a Return

Cal you



SPORTS

Navratilova Racks Up Record 158th Title

'If the Hands Aren't Shaking, Why Stop?'

By Robin Finn

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — A legend but far from an anachronism, Martina Navratilova, who says the reason she's playing tournament tennis at 35 is "because I still can and not be embarrassed," has proved herself the most prolific champion in the history of her sport.

She survived two match points before setting the kind of record that may never be broken.

In the words of her defeated opponent, Jana Novotna, Navratilova "made big history" last Sunday afternoon with a tremulous 7-6, 4-6, 7-5 victory that brought her the 158th title of her career, breaking a record she had shared with Chris Evert, who has retired from tennis.

No tennis player, male or female, has won so many tournaments.

Navratilova earned her first title in Czechoslovakia in 1973 and her first victory in the United States in 1974 in Orlando, Florida; she had both knees surgically rebuilt in 1990, and it is not certain when she will part company with her racket.

"I've got nothing to hang my head about tennis-wise," said Navratilova, who yearly undergoes and then overcomes mid-winter doubts as to whether to continue plugging away against an ever increasing number of power-hungry teenagers.

"Emotionally I get down, and I wonder how much longer I can go, and whether this will be the last year," she has said.

But after reaching her seventh straight tour final and winning the Virginia Slims of Chicago for a record 12th time, the fourth-ranked Navratilova vowed that she would return in 1993.

"They don't tell a heart surgeon who's been operating for 30 years that he ought to retire," she said. "If the hands aren't shaking, why should you stop?"

But Navratilova's serve was shaky Sunday.

"I was lucky," she said, after improving her record against Novotna to 6-0, assisted in part by two ques-

tionable calls as the 10th-ranked Czechoslovak served for the match in the 10th game of the third set. One call determined a Navratilova service return good and the other overruled a call and turned a Novotna first serve from good to out.

"Jana deserved to win, and I know she's going to beat me one of these days — I just hope I'm not around when it happens," joked Navratilova, who said Novotna, with her 10 aces and 19 backhand winners, was the more accurate serve-and-volley technician.

The match saw 14 evenly divided service breaks, but the last two, both at Novotna's expense, were the ones that determined the outcome of a 2-hour-22-minute test of nerve between rivals who share little beyond homeland and hyperactive emotions.

"I never had Martina as an idol," Novotna said. "Suddenly in the last games there are two bad calls. It's difficult to control yourself after working for two and a half hours. But I'm still happy with the way I played. I was the one who was pushing her to the limit."

Navratilova saved her boldest moves for a story-book ending.

After holding for 4-5 in the final set, she survived two match points — a powerful backhand, down-the-line service return, a shot Navratilova said had only lately "clicked." She saved the first and Novotna lost the second by dumping a backhand volley into the net. Pressed by Navratilova's passing shots off both sides, Novotna double-faulted on her third break point to even the set at 5-5.

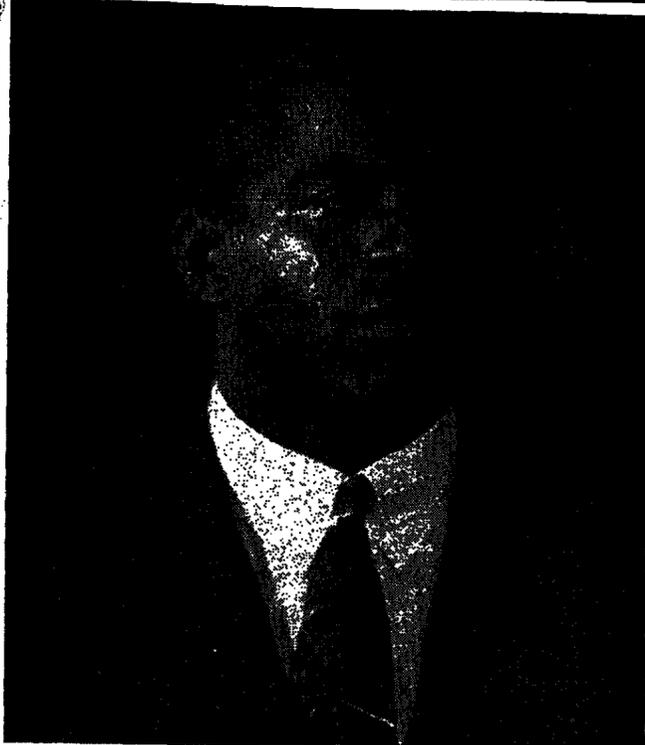
A crisp backhand volley gave Navratilova a 6-5 edge. Although Novotna made a partial recovery from a 0-30 start in the final game, Navratilova ripped a forehand return down the line for break point. Then she put Novotna away by dunking a perfect backhand lob behind her back.

"I won the match by going for it," said Navratilova. "You can lie to yourself all you want, but when a record's on the line there's pressure."

"I was playing the record, not the person," she said.



For the 158th time in 19 years, Martina Navratilova raised her arms in triumph, celebrating her victory over Jana Novotna.



Magic Johnson was overcome by emotion as Kareem Abdul-Jabbar spoke at the ceremony.

Magic's Number May Be Up, But a Return Remains Open

By David Aldridge

Washington Post Service

INGLEWOOD, California — For once in his life, Magic Johnson could not handle pressure. It came from all sides Sunday, from former colleagues, teammates and opponents, in an emotional ceremony at the Forum, where for 12 years he starred with the Los Angeles Lakers and helped resurrect the fortunes of the National Basketball Association.

Johnson, 32, retired Nov. 7 after testing positive for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. He became the fifth Laker to have his jersey retired, his No. 32 hanging from the rafters along with Elgin Baylor's 13 and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar's 33.

All four of those Hall of Famers were present. So were some Johnson-era former Lakers — Norm Nixon, Kurt Rambis, Jamaal Wilkes and Michael Cooper — along with Johnson's parents; his sister Pearl; his son, Andre Mitchell; his wife, Cookie, and the NBA commissioner, David Stern.

Also on hand was the man who shared the responsibility with Johnson for reviving the league. Larry Bird flew cross-country against the advice of the Boston Celtics' physicians to attend the ceremony, which took place at halftime of a Celtics-Lakers game. It was only the second time in 43 meetings between the teams since 1979 that neither star was able to play.

The ceremony began with a 10-minute film chronicling Johnson's NBA career, from the opener in

1979 — when Abdul-Jabbar's hook beat the lowly Los Angeles Clippers at the buzzer (and a deliriously happy Johnson had to be told to calm down, there were 81 games left) — to the Lakers' final championship in 1988.

Johnson never stopped learning at the Forum, where for 12 years he starred with the Los Angeles Lakers and helped resurrect the fortunes of the National Basketball Association.

"Kareem was like my big brother, who taught me all about

come within a point late in the game, but lost, 114-107. Johnson did not discuss whether he would return to play for the Lakers.

But, given an opportunity to make his NBA retirement official and everlasting, Johnson balked. His last words to the crowd were, "I hope, if I do decide to come back, you won't be upset if we do this all over again."

Sunday's ceremony was not about Johnson's future, but about a past that included five NBA titles and four other championship appearances, three seasons and three title-series MVP awards — and the all-time NBA assist record.

Johnson's illness came up only indirectly. The players' association executive director, Charles Grantham, quoted the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.: "The true measure of a man is not how he behaves at moments of comfort and convenience, but how he stands in times of controversy and challenge."

Bird gave Johnson a piece of Boston Garden's parquet floor, saying, "You never wore green and white, but you'll always be a member of our family."

"He's not done yet," Bird said, adding, in reference to the 1992 Summer Olympics, "We're going to Barcelona and bring back the gold for everyone."

From teammates past and present Johnson received a scripted bust by Artis Lane, who has been commissioned to do a life-size statue of Johnson to stand at the Forum. Lakers coaches gave Johnson a gold Tiffany watch.

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On the Road to a 2d Title, Duke Takes the Bumps in Stride

The Associated Press

RALEIGH, North Carolina — For those expecting more than a stumble or two from Duke on its way to defending its National Collegiate Athletic Association title, the past 12 days had to allow for reconsideration.

In that time, the top-ranked Blue Devils have bounced back from their first defeat; survived the loss of their point guard, Bobby Hurley, arguably the best at the position in the country, to a broken foot, and handled a four-game road trip that

had enough pitfalls to catch any mortal team.

The road swing, which started Feb. 5 with a 75-73 loss to North Carolina, concluded Sunday with a 71-63 victory over North Carolina State, the Blue Devils' first victory in Raleigh in six years and their third in a row with Grant Hill playing point guard.

Hill, a 6-foot-8 (2-meter) sophomore who had played some at the point when Hurley was healthy, has taken to the position better than expected. Just ask Hurley.

"He is doing a great job of controlling everything, and everybody has just picked up the slack," said

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Hurley, the school's all-time assist leader, who may be back in time to face UCLA game on March 1.

Coach Mike Krzyzewski spreads the credit around. "One of the things that our team has done over the last three games is pay attention to detail better and execute at the end at a high level," he said. "We've been on the road a lot

and I'm not sure if we're at that emotional peak where we had hoped to be. We don't get as many easy baskets with Bobby not being with us and putting pressure on the ball."

Duke (20-1, 10-1), which visited Louisiana State and Georgia Tech on the road trip, has won 20 games for the ninth consecutive season and the Blue Devils have a 19-game lead over North Carolina and Florida State in the Atlantic Coast Conference. Duke has five conference games, two on the road, the trip to UCLA for a possible 1-2

showdown, and the ACC tournament left before March Madness gets under way and the Blue Devils try to become the first repeat champions since UCLA in 1973.

Against Duke on Sunday, the Wolfpack (9-15, 3-8) lost a school-record ninth in a row. Grant Hill scored 20 points, had six rebounds and six assists. Christian Laettner and Thomas Hill added 16 points each.

Tom Gugliotta was plagued by foul trouble but led the Wolfpack with 23 points.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Pacific Division, listing teams and their records.

WALLES CONFERENCE

NHL Standings

Table with columns for Wales Conference and NHL Standings, listing teams and their records.

TENNIS

VIRGINIA SLIMS OF CHICAGO

Table listing tennis match results and scores.

CRICKET

SECOND ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL

Table listing cricket match results and scores.

SOCCER

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Table listing soccer match results and scores.

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Table of international country access numbers for Sprint Express.

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# SPORTS '92 WINTER OLYMPICS

## Sweden Battles to a Tie As U.S. Blows 3-0 Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**MERIBEL, France** — The U.S. hockey team gained the top medal-round seed in its Olympic group Monday night despite squandering a 3-0 third-period lead to world champion Sweden and having to settle for a 3-3 tie.

Germany, with a 4-0 victory over Poland, gained the medal round from Group A as Ernst Kopf scored twice and Helmut De Raaf needed to make just 17 saves. The outcome eliminated not only the Poles but Italy as well.

In another game, Finland (3-1) beat the Italians, 5-3.

The U.S. team, top seed in Pool A, opens medal-round play Tuesday night against France. Also Tuesday, Canada, top seed in Pool B, meets Germany.

The other quarterfinals take place Wednesday, with Sweden, No. 2 in Pool A, playing Czechoslovakia and the Unified Team, second seed in Pool B, taking on Finland.

According to tournament format, the top seed in each group plays the fourth seed in the other pool while the second seed in each pool meets the third seed in the opposite group.

The four winners advance to Friday's semifinals. The U.S.-France

winner meets the Unified Team-Finland winner, and the Canada-Germany victor plays the Sweden-Czechoslovakia winner.

Quarterfinal losers go to the consolation round.

The bronze medal game is Saturday night and the gold medal contest is Sunday afternoon.

Goaltender Ray LeBlanc stopped 45 shots but he could not save the Americans dream of becoming the first undefeated and untied U.S. Olympic champion since 1960. The 4-0-1 start mirrors the record that the U.S. "Miracle on Ice" club brought into the 1980 medal round at Lake Placid, where the Americans last won gold.

Mikael Johansson's goal with 21 seconds to play led Sweden (3-0-2) stay in second place in Pool A, the Swedes will face Czechoslovakia in a Wednesday quarterfinal. A loss would have let Finland (3-1-1) jump past Sweden. Instead, the third-place Finns must play the formidable Unified Team.

The Swedes seemed determined to avenge a 7-3 pre-Olympic loss to the United States at nearby Chamonix. After that game, Swedish players and coaches accused the Americans of overly physical play.

Sweden displayed its own physical strength Monday night. Just

2:04 into the game, Mats Naslund, who once won a National Hockey League trophy for gentlemanly behavior, bloodied the face of U.S. defenseman Greg Brown with a vicious hit along the boards. Naslund was ejected.

The first American goal came only 36 seconds into the match when Clark Donatelli tipped Tim Sweeney's feed past Sweden goalie Roger Nordstrom.

Tommy Sjodin began Sweden's comeback with a goal at 6:21 of the third period. Hakon Loob made it 3-2 with a power-play goal at 13:25.

By the time Sjodin scored, the Americans had a three-goal lead. Ted Denato got loose for a breakaway and slid the puck between Nordstrom's pads at 7:18 of the second period. At 2:42 of the third, Donato set up Marty McInnis for a shot over Nordstrom.

Germany, competing in its first Olympics as a unified country since 1964, has never won a gold medal in ice hockey. West Germany took the bronze in 1976 at Innsbruck, Austria, defeating the United States in the final game.

"I wish we had another day of rest before the quarterfinals," said Germany's Gerd Truntschka, who had two assists. "We're very happy to be here, and we're doing our best."

De Raaf made his biggest stop early in the final period, diving to his left to make a pad save on a wide-open shot from Sweden's Wilton. It marked Germany's first shutout and the fifth of the 16th Winter Games.

Dieter Hegen opened the scoring 4:04 into the game, banging in the rebound of a shot from the point by Andreas Brockmann.

Kopf notched the only goal of the second period, beating goalie Mariusz Kieca at 7:31 on a slap shot from the right circle. Truntschka assisted on each of the first two goals.

Kopf scored again on a rebound at 9:55 of the third, coming on a power play, and Brockmann sealed the outcome less than two minutes later after making a nice move around a defenseman and sliding a shot into the far corner.

Italy (1-4), which has 15 Canadians and one U.S.-born player on its roster, is out of the top 10 in the first period. But Finland, which has 10 former and one future NHL players, took a 3-0 lead and never trailed.

Tommy Selanne, the 21-year-old forward who was the Winnipeg Jets' No. 1 draft choice in 1988, broke through Italy's defense and beat goalie Michael Zanier 3:57 into the game for his team-high fifth goal.

Hannu Jarvenpaa, who played with Winnipeg in the late-1980s, scored his fourth of the tournament at 14:25. Just 59 seconds later, Pekka Tuomisto beat Zanier.

Italy's Emilio Iovio had the only goal of the second period.

Two more former NHL players, Timo Jutila and Raimo Summanen, scored in the third period. Giuseppe Foggietta scored twice in a 33-second span for Italy.

(AP, UPI)



Polish goalie Mariusz Kieca facing off to make a save Monday against Germany's Jürgen Ruzarich. On the minus side, four got by.

## Smetanina, at 39, Gets Record 10th

**ALBERTVILLE, France** — Twelve days before her 40th birthday, Raisa Smetanina got a 10th Olympic medal, a record, when she skied the second lap of Monday's 20-kilometer relay race.

It was her fourth career gold medal. She also has five silvers and a bronze, coming 16 years apart.

At the same time, Lyubov Egorova won her third gold as the Unified Team captured the 4 x 5-kilometer cross-country race in 59 minutes, 34.8 seconds.

Norway, 21.6 seconds behind, won the silver and Italy, trailing by 51.1 seconds, the bronze.

Egorova started the final leg just ahead of Ellen Nilssen, the Norwegian anchor, but pulled away after the 2-kilometer mark. Egorova now has three gold and one silver, the most in the Albertville Games.

Smetanina was only slightly disappointed after her effort. She had started with the lead, then lost it.

"It was very difficult because I realized I couldn't do as well as I was hoping. But still I'm very happy because it may be my last gold medal."

Elena Valbe, a bronze medalist in all three previous women's races, had given Smetanina a 22.8-second lead.

But Inger Helene Nybraten steadily cut the Unified Team's advantage on the second lap.

Coming into the stadium, Nybraten overtook Smetanina as the veteran skinned off the track. She quickly got back on the trail, but the mishap gave the Norwegian a 9.2-second cushion at the halfway point.

Smetanina has been a Soviet champion in various cross-country events 21 times, and a seven-time world champion.

Her first Olympics was in 1976, when she earned the gold in the 10-kilometer and relays. She added a silver that year.

In 1980 at Lake Placid, she took the gold at 5-kilometer and a silver in the relays, followed by silvers in the 10 and 20-kilometer races, and two more silvers in those events in 1988.

"I asked her if she was going to be at the next Olympics and she said, 'No, no, no,'" said a Russian journalist. "But then she told me that at Lake Placid, too," in 1980.

Her medal total eclipses the record of nine she shared with Sweden's cross-country skier, Sixten Jerneberg, who got his nine medals over the 1956, 1960 and 1960 Games, including four gold and three silver.

—GERALD ESKENAZI



Raisa Smetanina: Nearing 40 and going strong enough.

## U.S. Hockey: Underrated Overachievers

By Filip Bondy  
New York Times Service

**MERIBEL, France** — On the late-night shuttle buses that meander through the Olympic ice rink and a hotel in La Tania, the young men in red-and-white-and-blue jackets have become a regular amusement for their fellow passengers.

In broken French, and sometimes in pidgin English, the U.S. hockey players try to explain themselves to the non-achieving French masses.

"He is a bench warmer," one American player said, describing his seatmate to a fetching woman from Méribel Village.

"Comprende? He sits on the bench until it is hot. You do not want to know him."

The woman shrugged as the hockey world had done until last week. There was not much interest in the U.S. team, anywhere, before it began a string of unexpected victories in the Olympic tournament.

"They are the surprise, no question," said Curt Lundmark, a Swedish assistant coach. "They play simple hockey from the heart, with great success."

The Americans are still largely an unknown bunch, led by a backup minor league goaltender, Ray LeBlanc, with two shutouts, a tournament-high 119 saves, and an almost apologetic air about him.

Last week, LeBlanc sneaked out of the athletes' village onto a day for some privacy, to phone his wife and two children in Indianapolis. Giuseppe Foggietta scored twice in a 33-second span for Italy.

(AP, UPI)

LeBlanc, a part-time soda machine mechanic practically discarded by the Chicago Blackhawks of the National Hockey League at age 27, has deservedly captured much of the publicity during the Americans' surge. Yet he is hardly representative of the team's makeup.

The typical U.S. Olympic hockey player is 23.4 years old, a former college player from somewhere in Massachusetts, with a contract waiting for him from an eager National Hockey League team.

There are 18 players from the Northeast on the team. NHL franchises hold rights to 19 players. Scott Young, bidding time with Bolzano of the Italian League, has already won a Stanley Cup with the Pittsburgh Penguins. Five players played on the 1988 Olympic team.

Two players, Ted Donato and Ted Drury, went to Harvard. Marty McInnis, Steve Heinze and Dave Emma attended Boston College. Shawn McEachern, Keith Tkachuk, and Scott Lachance, arguably the three top NHL prospects, went to Boston University.

Donato has become the most outspoken of the lot, a pep talk on skates.

"These other teams here believe they're more intelligent than we are," he said. "If we don't show them we can play, they become

bigger and bigger. Every team thinks they can beat us, and I'm not sure that's true with the other top teams. I don't even know why we had this bad run coming in."

If the players are enjoying the whirlwind ride, they are doing their celebrating on the ice. A few shopping trips to Méribel, a sled outing, a meal at Mountain Pizza have

Winnipeg Jets and Guy Gosselin from Skelleftea in Sweden, to anchor the blue line.

The U.S. offense has overwhelmed nobody in this tournament and is arguably less potent than it was in 1988.

The defense, however, has kept opponents roaming the perimeter, firing stoppable slap shots. LeBlanc has done the rest.

The average victory for the Americans going into Monday night's game had been by a very modest 4-1 score. In this way, the Americans are more closely modeled after the "miracle" 1980 team of Lake Placid, which won by an average score of 4.7 to 2.2. In 1988, the more explosive Americans averaged 5.7 goals and 5.2 goals against.

"We've got a lot of guys here with a lot of wins," Donato said. "Guys who've played on championship teams in college, or the pros. They know how to contain a game."

To those who have scouted them at Méribel, the Americans represent an admirable athletic ideal. Although the puck do not always hold fast to their sticks, although their power plays are relatively patternless, the Americans are the sort of classic overachievers that all coaches admire.

French forward Gerard Guenelon battled with the Americans this month in an exhibition match at Chamonix, but he decided to forgive them. As he watched them play against Germany from the stands at Méribel, Guenelon was asked his opinion of their play.

"Jamais fatigués," Guenelon said. Never tired.

■ A Boost for LeBlanc

Bob Pulford, general manager of the Chicago Blackhawks, who own the rights to LeBlanc, has said he expects LeBlanc to play at least one game with the Blackhawks this season and then move on to another NHL team through the expansion draft. The New York Times reported.

"This is a great stepping stone for him," Pulford said. "But goaltending is not one of our weak areas."

LeBlanc must play in at least one NHL game to be eligible for the unprotected list in the expansion draft.

"There's a good chance he'll get that chance," Pulford said.

LeBlanc has been playing for Indianapolis of the International Hockey League affiliate of the Blackhawks, where he had been behind Dominic Hasek on the depth chart.

## NHL Scouts Get a Look at Their Options in Action

By Doug Cross  
Washington Post Service

**MERIBEL, France** — It is a slow afternoon on the ice, Germany is playing Italy in a hockey game that will have little or no effect on the medal standings. Yet among the handful of spectators are representatives of at least a dozen National Hockey League teams, scouts hoping to unearth the next Mats Naslund or Vyacheslav Fetisov.

And with the global scouting networks available today — and an NHL appetite for Europeans that is entering its second decade — these owners, vice presidents and general managers are watching each other as much as the players.

"You're not going to find anybody here who's not known," said Bob Pulford, vice president and general manager of the Chicago Black Hawks. "But in every competition there's a couple of players who surprise you, that show you things you hadn't seen before."

Nick Beverly, assistant general manager of the Los Angeles Kings, said, "We're actually here scouting players who we already

the rights to. You don't often get a chance to see them all in one place like this, against top competition. There are only a few you could still draft — not many."

Aside from the U.S. and Canadian players — most of whom were gobbled up by NHL clubs years ago — there are 43 unsigned NHL draftees playing in the Olympic tournament. Most are scattered among the teams from Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Finland and the Commonwealth of Independent States, but individuals on other teams, such as forward Philippe Bozon of France (the St. Louis Blues), defenseman Ulrich Heimer of Germany (New Jersey Devils) and forward Ole Dahlstrom of Norway (Minnesota North Stars), bear watching.

The Calgary Flames lead all NHL teams with 11 draft picks here, while the Winnipeg Jets (eight) and the Quebec Nordiques (seven) are close behind.

Some stars have slipped through the NHL draft, however. Two of the top scorers so far in the Olympics — Canadians Randy Smith and Gordon Hynes — are free agents, as is Lithuanian defenseman Darius Kasparaitis.

In fact, only 12 of the 23 players from the Unified Team have been taken by NHL clubs, and front-office browsing has been the heaviest during games featuring the former Soviet juggernaut.

But the instability in what was the Soviet Union is such that getting young players out now might be harder than ever.

"Politically, things can change from week to week, month to month," said Beverly, whose club owns the rights to Unified Team defenseman Alexei Jitnik. "You just don't know what will happen — who knows? So we're always trying to monitor the situation as closely as we can."

In addition, there are the fire sales being conducted by European clubs or federations strapped for cash. The old Red Army team is shopping its veteran players around — but not the younger ones — while the Czechoslovakians and Poles have practically put up "For Sale" signs outside their locker rooms.

Nevertheless, opportunities to chat with even your own players, let alone free agents, are few and far between.

"You don't want to upset their training

schedules," said Bill Torrey, general manager of the New York Islanders. "These guys are here for one purpose: to win a gold medal, and that has to come first. But it never hurts to let them know you're interested."

In addition to Pulford, Beverly and Torrey, the NHL representatives here include one co-owner, a club president, another vice president, a managing director, three more general managers, one chief scout and one European scout.

But it isn't all cutthroat dealing or huddling in dark corners with European agents. In fact, six of the NHL-types are sharing a chalet just up the street from the Olympic Arena, and they walk to the games each day en masse.

When there's a break between games, they all repair across the street to the Le Trayon hotel bar for a few drinks.

"The only problem at the chalet is breakfast," Torrey said. "Whoever's up first is supposed to make breakfast, but it hasn't worked out that way."

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## OLYMPIC SCOREBOARD Sponsored by MCI CALL USA®

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Germany	0	5	7	12
Unified Team	7	4	4	15
Austria	4	6	6	16
Norway	4	4	3	11
France	3	2	1	6
Italy	1	3	7	11
United States	3	2	1	6
Japan	0	1	2	3
The Netherlands	0	1	2	3
Canada	0	0	2	2
Switzerland	0	0	2	2
China	0	0	2	2
Czechoslovakia	0	0	2	2
Sweden	0	0	2	2
Luxembourg	0	0	1	1

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China	0	0	2	2
Czechoslovakia	0	0	2	2
Sweden	0	0	2	2
Luxembourg	0	0	1	1

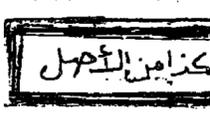
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SPO...  
Norwegian...  
Early Fla...  
Olympic...  
Next on Ski...  
Short Dilet...  
Mis...



# SPORTS 1992 WINTER OLYMPICS

## Norwegians Light Early Flame Under Olympic Athletes

**By William Drozdiak**  
*Washington Post Service*

**LA LECHERE, France** — Four years ago, after failing to win even one gold medal at the Calgary Winter Games, Norway embarked on a crash program to rebuild its skiing and skating teams so the country would not be humiliated by another slumlord when it hosts the 1994 Games at Lillehammer.

An Austrian coach, Dieter Bartsch, was recruited to upgrade the men's downhill team and complement Norway's traditional strength in cross-country skiing.

A rigorous cross-training program, including gymnastics and ballet classes, was put into effect to hone the conditioning of Olympic athletes. Money poured in from corporate sponsors to subsidize salaries and training facilities.

The dividends on that investment have arrived early. As the Albertville Games move into the second week of competition, Norway has already collected six gold medals (13 medals overall) to equal its total harvest of gold in four previous Olympics.

"A lot of us have been skiing since we could walk," explained Vegard Ulvang, Norway's cross-country ski star, who has won two golds and a silver. "But now we're getting the training and funding necessary to make the national sports machine function well."

Ulvang won gold in the men's 30-kilometer and 10-kilometer races, and finished second to teammate Bjorn Dæhlie in the 15-kilometer race. Ulvang hopes to garner more medals when he races in the 4 x 10-kilometer cross-country relay Tuesday and in the 50-kilometer course on Saturday.

"We have a lot of good young skiers coming up so I'm trying to gain as much as I can now," Ulvang said.

Ulvang is sharing the limelight with an extraordinary new crop of Norwegian winter athletes. In speed skating, Johann Koss fought off a case of pancreatitis to capture the gold medal in the 1,500-meter speedskating race, with 19-year-old compatriot Adne Soudral winning silver.

Geir Karlstad celebrated his disappointment in the Calgary games, when he fell and finished out of the running, to win the gold in the 5,000-meter speedskate. Depressed after his loss in the last Olympics,

Karlstad quit skating to concentrate on his business studies, but was hured back largely by the new enthusiasm generated in his country about the Olympics.

"There is no question that the Lillehammer games have provided our athletes with more money and motivation," said Arne Myrland, president of Norway's Olympic committee. "But we also want them to have well-rounded lives and make sure they prepare themselves for other work after their athletic careers are over."

"It's important to maintain a sensible perspective about temporary fame in sports," Myrland said.

Norway's committee pays cash bonuses for medal winners, but on a much smaller scale than other countries. A gold medal will earn a Norwegian athlete about \$5,000, while France offers its athletes \$45,000 for each Olympic victory.

The growing involvement of corporate sponsors in Olympic sports has also affected Norway's sports programs. A good case in point is the country's Alpine ski team, which had languished without a gold medal since Stein Eriksen won the giant slalom way back in the 1952 Games in Oslo.

In 1984, after another poor showing at the Sarajevo Olympics, the Austrian trainer Kurt Hoch was called in to restructure the Norwegian downhill ski program. He turned over the coaching reins to Bartsch in 1988, who inculcated a strong sense of camaraderie among the skiers and introduced cross-training techniques that are credited with vastly improving the athletes' performances.

But another key turning point, Norwegian skiers say, was the decision by the Bergesen oil and shipping firm to sponsor the Alpine ski team with an eye to the promotional value of the Lillehammer Games.

One of the nation's most profitable enterprises, with annual revenues of about \$400 million and a fleet of 35 supertankers, Bergesen's money provided the skiers with a large support staff and lucrative salaries that enabled them to concentrate exclusively on doing well in the Olympics.

On Sunday, Kjetil-Andre Aasmund and Jan Einar Thorsen captured gold and bronze on the super-G course, while Ole Christian Furuseth and Tom Stiansen finished fourth and eighth.

## Klimova and Ponomarenko Win Ice Dance Title

### Steamy Program Outscores Duchesneys



Using music from the opening of "West Side Story," their series of lifts and twists — plus a somersault by Paul Duchesnay and even one sequence where Isabelle Duchesnay lifted her brother twice — left them exhausted.

*The Associated Press*

**ALBERTVILLE, France** — This West Side Story had a silver ending. Even in figure skating, sex sold Monday night.

French stars Isabelle and Paul Duchesnay, considered the world's best free dancers, didn't win even that portion of the Olympics ice dance competition.

They came in second behind Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko of Russia, who swept all three disciplines.

Klimova and Ponomarenko's steamy program, to music by Bach, began with 18 seconds of twists and lifts while one or the other — or both — were lying on the ice they threatened to melt.

It progressed majestically, highlighted by several unusual lifts, including one where she was held upside down and wrapped around his leg. The couple embraced and kissed at center ice after their passionate performance.

"We dreamed about this for eight years, maybe more," Ponomarenko said. "In 1984, at Sarajevo, we were third, and we realized we could be on top."

While Klimova and Ponomarenko were collecting gold to go with a silver medal in the 1988 Olympics and a bronze in 1984, the Duchesnays got the silver medal. Maia Usuva and Alexander Zhulin of Russia were third.

The former Soviet Union has

won all but one Olympics dance gold medal since the event was added to the Olympics in 1976. The only couple to break that string were Britain's Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean in 1984. Dean now is Isabelle Duchesnay's husband and the team's choreographer.

When Dean, a commentator for British television, saw the marks for Klimova and Ponomarenko, he turned his face in his hands. He, his wife and brother-in-law — and everyone in the packed Olympic Ice Hall — knew that the Russians' collection of eight 5.9s for artistry assured them of at least second place in the free dance.

That was enough for gold. Klimova realized it, too, and buried her face in her hands, tears of joy streaking down her cheeks.

With no chance for the gold, the Duchesnays went out and skated superbly before their adopted countrymen — both grew up in Canada, although Paul was born in France.

Using music from the opening of "West Side Story," their series of lifts and twists — plus a somersault by Paul and even one sequence where Isabelle lifted her brother twice — left them exhausted. They huffed for nearly a minute when the routine was done, while the spectators saluted them with rhythmic clapping, stomping their feet, waving flags and chanting "Doo-Shay-Nay."

The reception was similar, yet a bit subdued, when the Duchesnays skated out to accept their medals.

The judges from Britain, Finland, Hungary and France had them first in the free dance. The Unified Team judge had them third.

A half-dozen other unique lifts and carries led to a furious finish in which Ponomarenko lifted his wife high, then helped her drop softly to the ice.

After a long ovation, the Russians received marks ranging from 5.5 to 5.9. The 5.5, not surprisingly, came from the French judge who had given the couple low numbers all week. It was booed heartily.

Klimova and Ponomarenko got first-place votes from the Unified Team, Canada, the United States, Czechoslovakia and Italy. They were marked third by the French judge.

Usova and Zhulin, the first of the medalists on the ice, highlighted their balletic routine to music by Vivaldi with several over-the-back lifts and some excellent twists. Their marks ranged from 5.6 to 5.9.

Another Soviet couple, Oksana Grischuk and Evgeni Platov, was fourth.

The American couples had problems. U.S. champions April Sargent-Thomas and Russ Withery had at least four mistakes as their timing was off substantially. They wound up 11th, four places ahead of Rachel Mayer and Peter Breun.

## Niemann Wins Her 2d Gold, German Skaters Sweep 5,000

*The Associated Press*

**ALBERTVILLE, France** — Gunda Niemann dodged the flu and sped away from the competition Monday to pick up her second speedskating gold medal at the Winter Olympics.

While the flu knocked three skaters out, nothing — neither bug nor blade — came close to Niemann. She led a German sweep of the women's 5,000 meters at 7 minutes, 31.57 seconds, more than six seconds better than the runner-up.

Heike Warnicke was second at 7:37.59 and Claudia Pechstein skated past Carla Zijlstra of the Netherlands in 7:39.80 for the bronze.

Yvonne van Ganjip, the defending champion and triple-gold medalist from the 1988 Winter Olympics, never made it to the track for her final chance to pick up a medal in these Winter Games.

Flu and a fever kept Van Ganjip back in the village, ending a disappointing Olympic for her.

Niemann, who took gold in the 3,000 and silver in the 1,500, never left any doubt about the 5,000.

Skating in the third pair, just after the ice had been resurfaced, she clocked a 20.66 first split, and maintained laps of between 34.5 seconds and 37.5 seconds throughout the race.

She quickly moved ahead of Mihaela Dascalu of Romania, the skater she was paired with, and by the end had stretched her lead to about 200 meters.

Niemann sprinted the final 100 meters to the finish line, then threw back her hood and raised both arms in a victory salute.

Niemann came close to making it three gold medals. She lost in the 1,500 to teammate Jacqueline Börner by five-hundredths of a second.

Niemann's time dropped Warnicke, who skated in the pair just before her, into second place. Warnicke also took the silver in the 3,000.

Pechstein skated right after Niemann and destroyed the only remaining Dutch hope by overtaking Zijlstra.

Van Ganjip, who could do no wrong in 1988, could do no right in Albertville. The triple Olympic record holder dominated the distance races four years ago, including the 5,000, a new event at the time.

She won the 1,500 and the 3,000 in world-record times, and set the 5,000 record of 7:14.13 that still stands.

In Albertville, she finished sixth in the 3,000 and in the 1,500 she skidded out of a turn and into the track wall.

Van Ganjip was ill on Sunday and running a fever, her coach said, but worked out, hoping to compete. On Monday her fever was higher and she was scratched.

Van Ganjip was one of three skaters scratched because of the flu. Ewa Wasilewska of Poland and Jaana Kivipeto of Finland were also sick. Two male skaters — 500-meter champion Uwe-Jens Mey and Olaf Zinke of Germany — withdrew from the men's 1,000 on Tuesday because of the flu.

The flu symptoms appeared to be isolated incidents rather than an epidemic, officials said.

"We are not aware of any problem with the athletes at the moment," said Dr. Patrick Schamasch, a member of IOC medical commission. "We have not heard of the flu going around the village."

## Next on Ski Jumps: Short Dilettantes

**By Gerald Eskenazi**  
*New York Times Service*

**LA LECHERE, France** — Herschel Walker's unusual, and controversial, leap from the football field to the Alps symbolizes a new athlete: the dilettante Olympian.

And it's not stopping there.

The chief executive officer of the U.S. ski team, Howard Peterson, said Monday that he is looking for short basketball players that he will try to turn into ski-jumpers.

"We're combing the schools now looking for kids," he said. "We're going to give prizes. For the first time, skiing is also searching the inner cities for kids to participate."

Peterson said the ski federation is building a \$12 million jumping facility in Salt Lake City, Utah, that will be ready next winter.

"You can't be a weekend athlete in Alpine skiing," he said, "but we're trying the Herschel Walker approach for our ski-jumping program."

In Peterson's dream, a more democratic approach to winter sports will take place. Many black youngsters who previously never had the inclination or opportunity to participate in skiing would be prospects for the Olympic team.

"What we want are kids with short parents with no prospects for college basketball," he said with a laugh.

Peterson explained that jumping ability, combined with size, are the critical factors in ski-jumping. "Anyone heavier than 130 pounds just won't go very far," he said.

Peterson said that the program would not provide new jumpers for the 1994 Winter Games in Norway.

"We feel that by '98 we'll be able to develop jumpers," he said.

"We're offering \$100,000 to anyone who wins a gold medal."

And are there other winter sports where someone who hasn't specialized in them can suddenly become an Olympian?

"In cross-country skiing, we're looking for runners," he said. "They use a similar motor."

Peterson said that if an athlete were properly prepared, he wouldn't face the problem that befell Walker.

Walker, an outstanding athlete who excels at track and field and martial arts, jumped onto the bob-sled too quickly during Saturday's first two runs.

His eagerness, or inexperience, cost precious hundredths of seconds. The two-man sled finished seventh after two final runs on Sunday. It was only Walker's second bob-sled competition.

"It's our job to bring someone to the Olympics who's had more than one run — not the second run he's ever been in," said Thompson. "I would have accepted the responsibility for the failure. The sport failed him in my eyes."

Just how far can this nouveau-Olympian business go? Doesn't the Olympics mean the culmination of a life-long dream for an athlete? Is competition cheapened when someone can practice for a few months, while a figure-skater, for example, has been doing this sort of thing since childhood?

According to Michèle Verdier, spokeswoman for the International Olympic Committee, "It's up to the national teams themselves. We have nothing against an athlete competing based on experience. I don't think those coming in will change the makeup of the games."

## OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

### Japan Leads the Combined

**COURCHEVEL, France (AP)** — Japan took a big lead over Austria and Germany in the men's Nordic combined after Monday's team ski jumping, while favored France was in fifth place. The event finishes with the 30-kilometer cross-country relay on Tuesday.

Japan totaled 645.1 points in the jumps, with Austria 29.5 points behind. Germany was in third with 609.7 points. The United States was in fourth but is unlikely to challenge for the medals since it is not strong at cross-country.

France already won gold and silver in the individual Nordic combined, but Japan also has a good reputation in the team cross-country.

### Tomba's Turnabout

**VAL D'ISERE, France (NYT)** — Alberto Tomba hit the Olympics as only La Bomba can. Arriving in Val d'Isere Sunday for Tuesday's giant slalom, the Italian champion announced that he was curtailing his playboy life style to pursue Olympic gold.

"I used to have a wild time with three women until 5 A.M.," he said. "In the Olympic village, I will live it up with five women until 3 A.M."

### Royal Performance

**ALBERTVILLE (UPI)** — Royalty is almost everywhere here. King Harald V of Norway is watching his nation's athletes compete. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden is expected Tuesday. Princess Anne of Britain has been attending the competition.

There is even royalty on the snow and ice. On Sunday, Prince Albert of Monaco, entered under his family name of Albert Grimaldi, finished 43d out of 46 in the two-man bobsledding.

Prince Hubertus Von Hohenlohe, an Austrian who was born in Mexico, is racing for Mexico in men's Alpine skiing. He placed 75th among the 98 finishers in Sunday's super-giant slalom after a 38th among the 45 finishers in the downhill the previous Sunday.

### Or Your Money Back

**MERIBEL, France (UPI)** — When the women's downhill Saturday was advanced by one hour because of weather problems, hundreds of fans missed the race because they did not know about the change.

Those fans, and others stranded in long lines outside the venue, have demanded their money back. COJO, the Albertville Olympics organizing committee, has agreed to refunds.

## Super-G Tuesday

*The Associated Press*

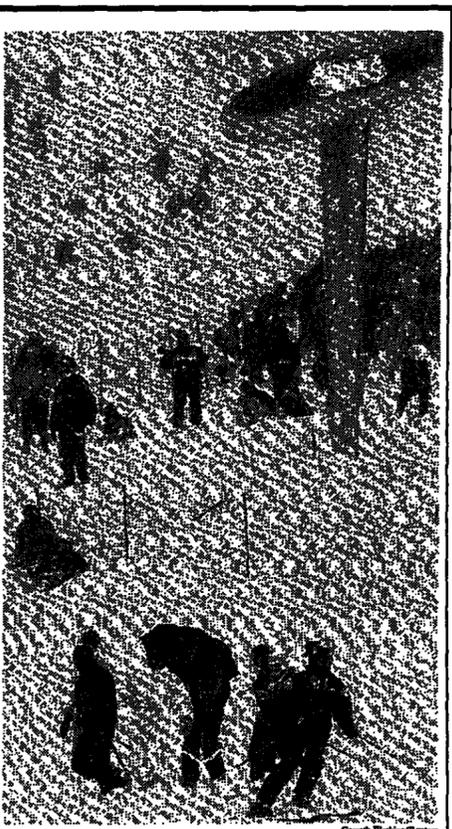
**MERIBEL, France** — The weather was the only winner Monday in the women's super-giant slalom, with heavy overnight snow forcing a one-day delay, the first major postponement of these Olympics.

Thirty-eight centimeters (15 inches) of snow fell Sunday night and Monday morning, landing on a course already softened by rain. Winds gust ed as high as 125 kilometers per hour (78 mph), but there were no other major disruptions.

The women now will have races on three consecutive days: the super-G was rescheduled for Tuesday, with the giant slalom Wednesday and the slalom Thursday. Sunny and cold weather is predicted for all three days.

Though it snowed virtually every day during these Games, there have been fewer disruptions than in the past. High winds wrecked havoc with Alpine skiing and ski jumping in 1988 at Calgary, and the men's downhill was postponed three times because of snow in the 1984 Games at Sarajevo.

"It's actually not the new snow that's the problem, it's the old snow that got wet yesterday," said the U.S. women's coach, Paul Major. "Basically, it was soft all the way through. Then it froze this morning, so we got a crust of about an inch or two inches and below that it's very soft snow."



Spectators left past the flame after the super-G was postponed.

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